NO RECOVERY WITHOUT MONETARY REFORM

Social Justice

PRODUCE FOR USE AT A FAIR PROFIT

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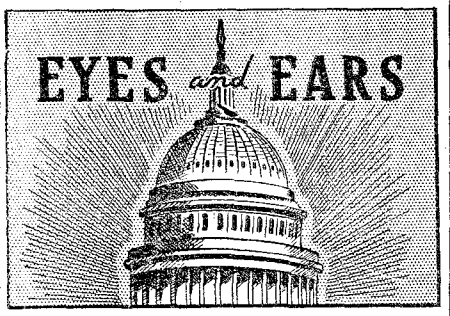

By MARK MEECHAM

THE time has come for the New Deal to "pay the fiddler," and it is amusing to watch the juvenile antics of statesmen in Washington getting ready to "face the music."

The New Deal would prefer to pass the matter of revenue-raising over to the next session of Congress—after the election. It would be done except that such neglect would give the Republicans and the Democrats who "take a walk" that much more campaign ammunition.

So the president has called for a revenue bill to raise $1,139,000,000 in new taxes. He did not outline the method by which this money might be raised and is, in effect, "passing the buck" to Congress. The legislators feel they are being "put on the spot"—made scapegoats for the New Deal spending program.

Always the funds for relief and recovery are set apart by administration spokesmen—as if, perchance, they wouldn't have to be repaid.

Partisan politics is a game of monopolizing all the credit and dodging as much unpleasant responsibility as you can. That goes for Republican and Conservative, Constitutional Democrat as well as New Dealer.

It ill-behoves politically-minded Republicans to point the finger at anyone. They all do it. It is the way in Washington, that they play the century-old political game known as "kidding the people back home." Even a congressional page boy will tell you it is awfully bad to bring up new taxes in an election year.

What is needed in Washington is never so simple as a change of parties—it's a change of caliber in the members of Congress, regardless of party.

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Significant to every man and woman is the trend of the early discussions on the new tax bill. It is becoming more and more evident that trick methods of taxing people "painlessly" have about run their course.

Government is drawing close to the day when it will have to say, face to face, to the man making $1,000 a year and less: "We are going to take some of your starvation income to run the government." That's what broadening the base of income taxes means.

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If it could be demonstrated that the incomes of millions of people were being increased commensurately with the rise in the public debt, the condition would not be so serious.

During and following the war, the public debt rose to slightly more than two-thirds of the present debt. But that period merged into a decade of high incomes and employment for all. With all our ability to pay, moreover, we only reduced the public debt from $26 billions in 1919 to $16 billions in 1930. That is our debt-paying record for a prosperous period. What will happen when we begin to face our present obligations?

(Continued on page 3)

THIS FIRST EDITION

As Social Justice makes its bow before the American public it is doing so with no apologies. A radio audience conservatively estimated to number twelve to fifteen million persons, is, in our case, more than a mere audience. It is an organization known as the National Union for Social Justice. For the most part, it is a group of citizens not only dissatisfied with the sham politics and sham policies existing in America, but anxious for a cleansing of both political parties, as well as for the enactment of just and equitable laws in harmony with social justice.

Thus, the reason for the existence of this newspaper becomes evident. Its pages will attempt to present the philosophy of social justice and, at the same time, to serve as an agent whose business it will be to maintain harmony of thought within the ranks of the National Union.

While this edition probably will go into the homes of more than 500,000 persons, the publishers entertain no foolish thought that Social Justice is beyond editorial criticism. We must creep before we can walk. Our first efforts, therefore, are identified with the characteristics of a robust infant.

Nevertheless, we have aspirations even though we are relying upon the ancient dictum that "a little child shall lead them."

Thus, in presenting Social Justice to the public, may we contribute some assistance to the millions of Americans who are attempting to rid this nation of want in the midst of plenty.

Bond Issue Over-Subscribed as Government Borrows Billion

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announces that the new billion and a quarter dollar bond issue was oversubscribed by the banks from five to seven times. With the issuance of these new bonds the national debt now reaches the new all time high of $31,330 million, of which approximately $20,000 million is owned by the Federal Reserve Banks, their affiliates and their stockholders.

At a meeting of the Bankers' association last year in New Orleans it was estimated that the banks had bought all the bonds they wanted to assimilate. This recent oversubscription proves that the private coiners and manufacturers of money are from five to seven times more anxious to acquire government bonds than ever before.

Bank Checks Buy Bonds

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving has finished turning out the last of these bonds for delivery to the banks; the Secretary of the Treasury has received checks from the various banks who purchased these bonds. Shortly he will begin to distribute money to the war veterans, to the farmers, and to pay other obligations, and thus complete the first chapter of the new bond issue.

Once more, therefore, a clean cut demonstration of how money is manufactured is presented to the American people. The banks did not have the money with which to purchase the bonds. They simply wrote out checks!

When these bonds become due, the taxpayer will write chapter two. The American taxpayers will be obliged to redeem the bonds with real money obtained through the agencies of labor, of production, and of services. More than that, the taxpayer will be obliged to pay the interest on these bonds, which is represented by coupons.

"Borrow Out of Debt"

The present administration at Washington proves itself to be obdurate as it refuses to recognize both the right and the lagality vested in Congress to issue its own bonds minus the interest bearing coupons.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau prefer to permit the Federal Reserve Banks to create bankers' credit money with which to buy this new $1,250 million of American debt. Over a period of thirty-five years it will mean that the American people must restore to the banks $2,250 million of hard earned money.

'New Deal' Insists We Pay Fiddler

Washington, D. C.—Advocating a new tax that will dip into the reserve profits of giant corporations as a permanent policy, and a temporary tax which will relieve food processors of the hundreds of millions of dollars, which came into their possession when the Supreme Court outlawed the AAA, President Roosevelt is the recipient of much applause and much abuse.

Every housewife knows that if the $500 million which the Supreme Court restored to Armour and Company, to Swift and Company, to Wilson and Company and to all other food processors were permitted to remain in their treasuries, it would be a rank injustice simply because this vast amount of money had been paid by the housewives of America for the bacon and butter and bread which were consumed on their tables. If there is to be a restoration of this processing tax, it should be made to the housewives.

Consequently, when Mr. Roosevelt advocates that Congress dip into the treasuries of the food processors and restore to the public treasury the money the supreme court gave them, nearly all congressmen agree.

Fear Drain on Business

There is no such unanimity of opinion for the permanent program. Most Republicans, and many Democrats, will oppose the president's suggestion when it comes to the floor of Congress. Already these opponents are stating, both in public and in private, that if the reserve profits of General Motors, of the Ford Motor Company, of the United States Steel and other vast corporations will be taxed, to what is equivalent to 33⅓ per cent of the total amount of these reserve profits, it will be bad for the country.

These opponents base their opinion on the presumption that, if recovery has partly come about, it was due to the ability of giant corporations to utilize their reserve profits. It is apparent also, that another depression is awaited by those who are fearful of the stability of the giant corporations. Eventually the ways and means committees of both the House and Senate must present a concrete tax bill. As debate proceeds, the American people will be interested to discover wherein it is possible to impose taxation on corporations without the consumers, who are the ordinary taxpayers, bearing the burden.

One United States senator ex-

(Continued on page 5)

FRAZIER-LEMKE FARM RELIEF BILL EXPLAINED

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Administration Saved From Britain's Game

Alert Congress Averts Move to Play U. S. into Hands of the 'Geneva Club'

Washington, D. C.—In the spring of 1935, the French ambassador in Washington, a close friend of President Roosevelt since the days when the latter was assistant secretary of the navy, wrote to his government forecasting that the United States eventually would join the League of Nations.

The astute Frenchman, surveying the situation in the United States, pointed out that for the time being public opinion in this country was still against the Geneva club. "But," he added, "the Americans can be swayed by sentimental arguments. The administration is on the whole favorable to Geneva, although it does not dare come out openly for it."

To support his argument, the French ambassador pointed out that President Roosevelt had tried his best to get through the Senate a bill authorizing this country to join the World Court. The defeat suffered in that attempt has not discouraged the President.

Developments last fall bear out the French ambassador. The administration, unable to get into the League by the back door, did all it could to support the League from the moment Mussolini's Black Shirt divisions invaded Ethiopia.

Refuse Power Grant

Let's follow the developments. Congress, before adjourning last summer, passed, in August, a neutrality bill authorizing the President to place an embargo on the export of arms and ammunitions to the belligerent countries. The State Department fought for several weeks to obtain discretionary powers for the President to place an embargo on the aggressor nation and leaving to the White House the right to designate the aggressor.

Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, realizing what this meant, refused to vote such a law and it was only after the leaders of both Houses informed Mr. Roosevelt that they would filibuster until January, if necessary, that the President accepted a bill providing that the penalty should be imposed on all belligerents.

Soon after the Italian-Ethiopian campaign began, the President, in accordance with the new law, declared an embargo on arms and ammunitions. But, together with that proclamation Mr. Roosevelt issued from the high seas where he was taking his holiday on board a cruiser, a warning to the American people against dealing with the belligerents and virtually ordered American citizens not to travel on belligerent ships. This warning was in flagrant contradiction with the existing treaty of commerce and amity signed in 1876 between Italy and the United States.

Coincident With Sanctions

This was happening at a time when the nations gathered at Geneva were trying to come to an agreement to apply sanctions in accordance with Article 15 of the League of Nations.

The administration explained that this warning was intended as a precautionary measure to prevent this country from being drawn into an international complication.

Could the State Department and the President have been afraid that the Italian liners would be torpedoed by an inexistent Ethiopian navy? Hardly. Officials of the State Department explained that the measures taken by the administration had nothing to do with the proposed sanctions of the League of Nations. They were intended to establish a precedent to avoid the repetition of another Lusitania incident, and to help shorten the war.

A plausible explanation, had President Roosevelt not rejected, unceremoniously, a few weeks earlier, the request of Emperor Haile Selassie to invoke the Kellogg-Briand pact signed by Italy and Abyssinia and sponsored by the United States government.

Ban on Oil Sought

But the League, which was glad to have this first gun against Italy fired by the United States, wanted more. It was obvious that Italy could not continue her operation in East Africa if she was deprived of oil. The League—that is to say Great Britain, in the present circumstances—informed the State Department that an oil embargo initiated by the United States would "help greatly the cause of peace."

But there was nothing in the neutrality act to permit such an embargo.

Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, took good care to explain on the floor of the Senate when neutrality was being discussed, that cotton and other raw materials could not be considered as implements of war.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, in Washington, and Sir John Simon in London, did good work. They succeeded in talking the administration into placing a "moral embargo" on oil.

That is to say, that without having a legal right to prevent the export of oil to Italy, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull warned American exporters not to ship oil to Italy because it would be immoral to make profits out of war. At the State Department, where the legality of such an action was questioned, it was whispered that the administration had a joker up its sleeve and an astounding interpretation of the neutrality act would prove that an oil embargo was possible. This was never demonstrated.

"Moral Embargo" Good

But the moral embargo was successful as far as the big companies with important international connections are concerned. These companies need the support of the State Department and they preferred to cut somewhat their trade with Italy—the British, the Russian, the Roumanian and the Dutch companies were doing a roaring business in the meanwhile—in order not to anger the high priests in the State Department.

The League was anxious to have the United States place an oil embargo on Italy in order to enable the reluctant powers belonging to the Geneva club to follow the lead.

Great Britain was busy once more in Washington. Conversations took place between the British ambassador and the high state department officials. The result was the drafting of a new neutrality bill to replace the one passed so hurriedly by the Congress in the previous session.

It was a pretty drastic bill asking the Congress to give the President discretionary powers to declare an embargo on all raw materials in the event of a war.

Congress Discovers Trick

The pacific sentiment of the country, the revelations of the Nye committee investigating why we were dragged into the last war, and the pressure being put on Congress by the administration, led to the belief that passage of the new neutrality bill was as certain as the passing of the bonus bill.

Great Britain was so certain that an oil embargo would be placed against Mussolini that it actually discussed with the American government whether the American Consul General at Geneva or the Embassy in London were to be notified of the League oil embargo, which was naturally to follow American neutrality.

But the Congressmen discovered in the nick of time the implications of that law which the administration tried to ram down their throats. And, once more, the Congress balked—the meaningless August law was maintained.

In the meantime, the war clouds shifted once more from the East African battlefields to Europe. Great Britain became concerned over her own safety. And the word was passed on to Washington that, after all, a drastic neutrality bill might not be the best thing for the British Empire. And the administration accepted, with well concealed delight, the burial of its pet—the 1936 neutrality act. It could be no longer useful to the League of Nations.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Japan

Tokio, Japan—The "return from the dead" of the Japanese Premier Keisuke Okada, supposedly assassinated in an abortive military coup, will classify as the neatest diplomatic trick of the week. The courage of his brother-in-law, Col. Denzo Matsuo, in sacrificing himself in place of the premier deserves recognition along with the cool-headed action of the premier's man-servant who witnessed the shooting and secreted Okada through a hidden exit. . . . The miniature revolt reflects the conflicting viewpoints between the military and state officials, which has been developing ever since the Japanese people were given a modern constitution. Economic unrest and maladjustments due to population growth—estimated at a million a year—and the opposition of bankers and Japanese industrialists to the pan-Asiatic expansion dream of the militarists, led to the newest flare of smoldering dissention. . . . Back of all the army's calculations lies its plans for eventual war with Russia

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Mexico

Mexico City, Mexico—In settling a recent labor strike, President Cardenas denied that "a communist movement exists in Mexico" and then witnessed a parade of 13,000 workers who sang the "Internationale" and carried red flags. The week before, 60,000 workers and employers marched through the streets of Monterrey, carrying banners in protest to the communists in Mexico. On January 10, 1936, Deputy Manlio Altamirano of Vera Cruz, a member of the official party, broadcast through the ministry of education a speech which contained the following paragraph: "A solid communistic front is now being formed throughout Latin America to destroy the governments of England, Italy and Germany, but most especially that of the United States, which we consider the most execrable." . . . Words may deny the avowed communistic program in Mexico, but they are as a "tinkling cymbal and sounding brass" when counteracted by undisputable endorsement in official speech and action.

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Spain

Madrid, Spain—A Union of Iberian Socialist Soviet Republics, to embrace all Spain and possibly Portugal, is the dream envisioned by radicals, emboldened by the Leftist victory in recent elections. The revolution of 1931—which exiled the king, established so-called parliamentary democracy, separated church and state by confiscation of church property and the burning of convents and ancient places of worship—had its spearhead in the anti-clerical Don Manuel Azana who comes back as premier. Election disorders, which kept women of Spain off the street and away from the polls, have continued in the guise of victory celebrations, attended by convenient assassinations and church burnings. . . . Jose Maria Gil Robles, Spain's fascist leader, rallied conservative forces for an overthrow of the radicals in 1933. Although this leader advocated the papal principles of social justice, his alliance with the great landowners and the banking interests stymied his hope for adequate appropriations to relieve unemployment. Unrest growing out of these conditions brought on the revolt of October, 1934, which was put down by the army. Reaction to this "oppression" was utilized by the radicals to pave the way for Azana's newest "victory" and renewed enthusiasm for a "red Spain."

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Great Britain

London, England—The British government has officially discarded its previous formula that "there shall be no war for ten years" and has launched a program whereby it is evident that the government hopes to be prepared for emergencies within a four-year period. The complete change in position was announced by Viscount Swinton, the air minister, in the House of Lords. At the same time Prime Minister Baldwin made similar announcement in the House of Commons and explained the details for the administrative co-ordination of all phases of defense, including not only the three primary services—army, navy and air forces—but also the complete control of munition production. Baldwin will retain both positions, that of prime minister and also chairman of the imperial defense committee, assuming responsibility for the co-ordinated defense, through an appointed deputy. Former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, who was ostracized as a pacifist in 1934, is one of the chief advocates of British re-armament. The method of financing the hugh re-armament program has not as yet been determined, but the short-term treasury note will probably be used rather than a big popular defense loan.

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Who Signed the Frazier-Lemke Petition, and How

Those names marked with (*) had their names signed to the petition at one time, but took their names off, and are not on as of February 24th, 1936.

Names on Petition	Names Not on Petition
ALABAMA	
	F. W. Boykin (*)
	Lister Hill
	Henry B. Steagall
	Sam Hobbs
	Joe Starnes
	William B. Oliver
	William B. Bankhead
	A. H. Carmichael
	George Huddleston
ARIZONA	
Isabella Greenway	
ARKANSAS	
John E. Miller	William J. Driver
Ben Cravens	Claude A. Fuller
John L. McClellan	David D. Terry
Tilman B. Parks	
CALIFORNIA	
Harry L. Englebright	Clarence F. Lea
Richard J. Welch	Frank H. Buck
Albert E. Carter	Florence P. Kahn
John H. Tolan	Thomas F. Ford
John J. McGrath	
Bertrand W. Gearhart	
Henry E. Stubbs	
John S. McGroarty	
John H. Hoeppel	
Charles Kramer	
John M. Costello	
John F. Dockweiler	
Charles J. Colden	
Byron N. Scott	
Sam L. Collins	
George Burnham	
COLORADO	
Fred Cummings	Lawrence Lewis
John A. Martin	
Edward T. Taylor	
CONNECTICUT	
	William M. Citron (*)
	Herman P. Kopplemann
	William L. Higgins(*)
	James A. Shanley
	Schuyler Merritt
	J. Joseph Smith
DELAWARE	
	J. George Stewart (*)
FLORIDA	
J. Hardin Peterson	William J. Sears
R. A. Green	Millard F. Caldwell
	J. Mark Wilcox (*)
GEORGIA	
Braswell D. Deen	Hugh Peterson, Jr.
	E. E. Cox
	Bryant T. Castellow
	E. M. Owen
	Robert Ramspeck
	Carl Vinson
	Malcolm C. Tarver
	B. Frank Whelchel
	Paul Brown
IDAHO	
Compton I. White	
D. Worth Clark	
ILLINOIS	
Chauncey W. Reed	Arthur W. Mitchell(*)
John T. Buckbee	Raymond S. McKeough
Leo E. Allen	Edward A. Kelly
Chester Thompson	Harry P. Beam
J. Leroy Adair	Adolph J. Sabath
Everett M. Dirksen	Thomas J. O'Brien
Leslie C. Arends	Leonard W. Schuetz
James A. Meeks	Leo Kocialkowski
Kent E. Keller	James McAndrews
	Ralph E. Church
	Donald C. Dobbins
	Scott W. Lucas
	Harry H. Mason (*)
	Edwin M. Schaefer
	Claude V. Parsons
	M. A. Brennan
INDIANA	
William T. Schulte	Arthur H. Greenwood
Charles A. Halleck	John W. Boehne, Jr.
Samuel B. Pettengill	Eugene B. Crowe
James I. Farley	Louis Ludlow
Glenn Griswold	
Virginia E. Jenckes	
Finly H. Gray	
William H. Larrabee	
IOWA	
Edward C. Eicher	
Bernhard M. Jacobsen	
John W. Gwynne	
Fred Biermann	
Lloyd Thurston	
Hubert Utterback	
Otha D. Wearin	
Fred C. Gilchrist	
Guy Mark Gillette	

Names on Petition	Names Not on Petition
KANSAS	
W. P. Lambertson	
U. S. Guyer	
Edward W. Patterson	
Randolph Carpenter	
John M. Houston	
Frank Carlson	
Clifford R. Hope	
KENTUCKY	
Brent Spence	William V. Gregory
	Glover H. Cary
	Enmet O'Neal
	E. W. Creal
	Virgil Chapman
	Andrew J. May (*)
	Fred M. Vinson
	John M. Robsion
LOUISIANA	
Riley J. Wilson	Numa F. Montet
Jared Y. Sanders, Jr.	John N. Sandlin
Cleveland Dear	Rene L. DeRouen (*)
	Joachim O. Fernandez (*)
	Paul H. Maloney (*)
MAINE	
Edward C. Moran, Jr.	Simon M. Hamlin (*)
Ralph O. Brewster	
MARYLAND	
T. Alan Goldsborough	William P. Cole, Jr.
Stephen W. Gambrill	Vincent L. Palmisano
	Ambrose J. Kennedy
	David J. Lewis
MASSACHUSETTS	
William P. Connery, Jr.	Allen T. Treadway
	William J. Granfield
Arthur D. Healey	Joseph E. Casey (*)
John P. Higgins	Pehr G. Holmes
	Edith Nourse Rogers
	A. Piatt Andrew
	Richard M. Russell
	George Holden Tinkham
	John W. McCormack
	Richard B. Wigglesworth
	Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
	Charles L. Gifford
MICHIGAN	
George G. Sadowski	Carl E. Mapes
Earl C. Michener	
V. W. Main	
Clare E. Hoffman	
William W. Blackney	
Jesse P. Wolcott	
Fred L. Crawford	
Albert J. Engel	
Roy O. Woodruff	
Prentiss M. Brown	
Frank E. Hook	
Clarence J. McLeod	
Louis C. Rabaut	
John D. Dingell	
John Lesinski	
George A. Dondero	
MINNESOTA	
August H. Andresen	
Elmer J. Ryan	
Ernest Lundeen	
Melvin J. Maas	
Theodore Christianson	
Harold Knutson	
Paul J. Kvale	
William A. Pittenger	
R. T. Buckler	
MISSISSIPPI	
John E. Rankin	Wall Doxey
A. L. Ford	William M. Whittington
Aubert C. Dunn	
William M. Colmer	
Dan R. McGehee	
MISSOURI	
William L. Nelson	Milton A. Romjue
Richard M. Duncan	C. Jasper Bell
Reuben T. Wood	Clyde Williams
Dewey Short	Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.
Joseph B. Shannon	
Clarence Cannon	James R. Claiborne
Orville Zimmerman	John J. Cochran
MONTANA	
Joseph P. Monaghan	
Roy E. Ayers	
NEBRASKA	
Henry C. Luckey	
Charles F. McLaughlin	
Karl Stefan	
C. G. Binderup	
Harry B. Coffee	
NEVADA	
James G. Scrugham	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Charles W. Tobey	William N. Rogers (*)

Names on Petition	Names Not on Petition
NEW JERSEY	
Edward A. Kenney	Charles A. Wolverton
	Isaac Bacharach
	William H. Sutphin
	D. Lane Powers
	Charles A. Eaton
	Donald H. McLean
	Randolph Perkins
	George N. Seger
	Fred A. Hartley, Jr.
	Peter A. Cavicchia (*)
	Frederick R. Lehlbach
	Mary T. Norton
	Edward J. Hart
NEW MEXICO	
John J. Dempsey	
NEW YORK	
William I. Sirovich	Matthew J. Merritt
Vito Marcantonio	Caroline O'Day
Hamilton Fish, Jr.	*Robert L. Bacon*
Frank Crowther	W. B. Barry
Francis D. Culkin	Joseph L. Pfeifer
Fred J. Sisson	Thomas H. Cullen
Martin J. Kennedy	Marcellus H. Evans
	Andrew L. Somers
	John J. Delaney
	Richard J. Tonry
	Stephen A. Rudd
	Emanuel Celler
	James A. O'Leary
	Samuel Dickstein
	Christopher D. Sullivan
	John J. Boylan
	John J. O'Connor
	Theodore A. Peyser
	Sol Bloom
	Joseph A. Gavagan
	E. W. Curley
	Charles A. Buckley
	James M. Fitzpatrick
	Charles D. Millard
	Philip A. Goodwin
	Parker Corning
	William D. Thomas
	Bertrand H. Snell
	Bert Lord
	Clarence E. Hancock
	John Taber
	W. Sterling Cole
	James P. B. Duffy
	James W. Wadsworth, Jr.
	Walter G. Andrews(*)
	Alfred F. Beiter
	James M. Mead
	Daniel A. Reed
NORTH CAROLINA	
	Lindsay C. Warren
	John H. Kerr
	Graham A. Barden
	Harold D. Cooley
	Frank W. Hancock, Jr.
	William B. Umstead
	J. Bayard Clark
	Walter Lambeth
	Robert L. Doughton
	Alfred L. Dulwinkle
	Zebulon Weaver
NORTH DAKOTA	
Usher Burdick	
William Lemke	
OHIO	
Charles V. Truax	John B. Hollister
Stephen M. Young	William E. Hess (*)
Frank C. Kniffin	Byron B. Harlan
L. T. Marshall	Frank L. Kloeb
Brooks Fletcher	James G. Polk
Warren J. Duffey	*William L. Fiesinger*
Thomas A. Jenkins	Dow W. Harter
William A. Ashbrook	William R. Thom
J. G. Cooper	Lawrence E. Imhoff
Martin L. Sweeney	Chester C. Bolton
Robert Crosser	Mell G. Underwood(*)
Arthur P. Lamneck	Robert T. Secrest (*)
OKLAHOMA	
Wesley E. Disney	
Jack Nichols	
Wilburn Cartwright	
P. L. Gassaway	
Josh Lee	
Jed Johnson	
Sam C. Massingale	
Phil Ferguson	
Will Rogers	

Names on Petition	Names Not on Petition
OREGON	
James W. Mott	
Walter M. Pierce	
William A. Ekwall	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Michael J. Stack	Harry C. Ransley
James H. Gildea	William H. Wilson
C. Elmer Dietrich	Clare Gerald Fenerty
Benjamin K. Focht	J. Burrwood Daly
Isaac H. Doutrich	*Frank J. G. Dorsey*
Harry L. Haines	George P. Darrow
Charles R. Eckert	James Wolfenden
Joseph Gray	Oliver W. Frey
Charles N. Crosby	J. Roland Kinzer
Theodore L. Moritz	Patrick J. Boland
Matthew A. Dunn	William E. Richardson
C. M. Turpin	Robert F. Rich
	J. William Ditter (*)
	D. J. Driscoll
	Francis E. Walter (*)
	Don Gingery
	J. Buell Snyder (*)
	Charles I. Faddis
	William M. Berlin (*)
	J. Twing Brooks
	James L. Quinn (*)
	Henry Ellenbogen
RHODE ISLAND	
	John M. O'Connell (*)
	C. F. Risk
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Hampton P. Fulmer	Thomas S. McMillan
James P. Richards	John C. Taylor
Allard H. Gasque	John J. McSwain
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Fred H. Hildebrandt	
Theo. B. Werner	
TENNESSEE	
B. Carroll Reece	Sam D. McReynolds
J. Will Taylor	Joseph W. Byrns
J. R. Mitchell	Jere Cooper
Clarence W. Turner	Walter Chandler
Herron Pearson	
TEXAS	
Wright Patman	Sam Rayburn
Martin Dies	Hatton W. Sumners
Morgan G. Sanders	Luther A. Johnson
Nat Patton	Joseph J. Mansfield
Joe H. Eagle	James P. Buchanan
O. H. Cross	Fritz G. Lanham
W. D. McFarlane	Richard M. Kleberg
R. Ewing Thomason	Milton H. West
George H. Mahon	Marvin Jones
Maury Maverick	
Charles L. South	
Thomas L. Blanton	
UTAH	
Abe Murdock	
J Will Robinson	
VERMONT	
Charles A. Plumley	
VIRGINIA	
	Schuyler Otis Bland
	Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
	Andrew J. Montague
	Patrick Henry Drewry
	Thomas G. Burch
	Clifton A. Woodrum
	A. Willis Robertson
	Howard W. Smith
	John W. Flannagan, Jr.
WASHINGTON	
Marion A. Zioncheck	
Monrad C. Wallgren	
Martin F. Smith	
Knute Hill	
Samuel B. Hill	
Wesley Lloyd	
WEST VIRGINIA	
Jennings Randolph	Robert L. Ramsay
George W. Johnson	Andrew Edmiston
	John Kee
	Joe L. Smith
WISCONSIN	
Thomas R. Amlie	Michael K. Reilly
Harry Sauthoff	
Gardner R. Withrow	
Raymond J. Cannon	
Thomas O'Malley	
Gerald J. Boileau	
George J. Schneider	
Marlin Hull	
Bernard J. Gehrmann	
WYOMING	
Paul R. Greever	

Total signers—207.
Democrats, 142—All Democrats in House, 319—46%.
Republicans, 55—All Republicans in House, 104—55%.
Farmer-Labor, 3—All Farmer-Laborites in House, 3—100%.
Progressives, 7—All Progressives in House, 7—100%.

EYES *and* EARS

Continued from Page 1

The insidious thing about the present issue-dodging of the New Deal financiers is that the longer the emergency debt for relief is passed over, year after year, the higher grows the debt through interest requirements.

You can't push a debt aside and pay it later. It grows like a mushroom. Interest accumulates by leaps and bounds. "Passing the buck" on billions of national debt, takes money out of the pockets of those who work for a living and puts it into the bank accounts of those who invest for a surplus—and the nation is not benefited to the extent of one red penny.

Whether you like it or not, the New Deal method of financing is a most efficient system of robbing Peter, who already has too little, to pay Paul, who has too much. The New Deal, whether deliberately or not, has devised the most efficient machinery ever known for the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

Thus is kept President Roosevelt's inaugural promise "To drive the money changers out of the temple."

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Bearing closely upon the taxability of the American people, is the question of unemployment. During the past week, the American Federation of Labor issued its regular statement dealing with unemployment. It stated that during January there were 12,626,000 idle people in the country. Supposedly 1,229,000 people were thrown out of employment during January, the greatest number since 1931.

No one knows whether the American Federation of Labor estimates come anywhere near the truth. Even the statistics of employment compiled by the Department of Labor are admittedly only partial figures.

During the heat of the impending campaign, New Dealers will claim marked improvement under NRA, and issue the challenge that the Supreme Court blocked a well-organized and smoothly operating machine for re-employment of the idle millions.

The reactionary opponents of the New Deal will point to the billions spent for recovery and quote the American Federation of Labor figures to prove that less than nothing has come of it all.

And there is nothing to prove or disprove the mouthings of either side.

Again, the voter, the citizen, the taxpayer, will be in the middle. He will be called upon to vote on an issue with which the future security of the nation is inseparably bound up—and under the sun, there is no earthly way he can find out whose claims are right.

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Almost anyone around Washington will tell you that John J. O'Connor, chairman of the House rules committee, which is still sitting on the Frazier-Lemke Bill, has been put in a tight corner.

The trouble is that too many Americans know what is going on—too many know that democratic methods in Congress are being flouted by the administration. The full pressure of public resentment is being focussed on the chairman of the "political arm of the administration" which is directly responsible for blocking a vote on its merits for the farm re-financing bill.

Last week, Mr. Lemke, in an open letter printed in the Congressional Record, challenged Chairman O'Connor to get two hours for a debate on the House floor, Lemke vs. O'Connor, on the subject: "Who is blocking the Frazier-Lemke Bill?" The challenge remains unanswered.

John J. O'Connor prefers another method of disproving the charges brought against himself and his committee. He has issued a warning to a number of radio stations that he will hold them responsible for any libelous statement made against him over their microphones.

Will that menacing gesture against American freedom of speech defend him in his admitted action as chairman of a political committee in refusing an opportunity for a fair vote on a bill designed to save 2,000,000 farm houses?

Will it satisfactorily answer the multitude of critical letters which, it is rumored, have come to his office?

Will it re-elect him next November?

You never can tell. They say "The public forgets very easily."

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Social Justice

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

REV. CHAS. E. COUGHLIN
Editor-in-Chief

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IN POLITICS?

IS SOCIAL JUSTICE "in politics"? When Christ drove the money-changers from the Temple, was the Son of God also "interfering in politics"? Were those illustrious Jesuits, St. Robert Bellarmine and Suarez, trailing their clerical gowns in political mire when they exploded the pretensions of James I about the divine right of kings and when, in the teeth of every European potentate, they proclaimed the political philosophy later embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States? If Pius XI conjures all Christendom to break the international bankers' despotic control over credit and money-creation—over the very "soul and life-blood of production"—and if he bids us bring such financial dictators under the authority of public law, shall the Vicar of Christ be likewise damned for "tinkering with the currency" and "dabbling in politics"? Is the average man "in politics" when he deplores the plight of hungry little children hunting for crusts in the neighbor's garbage pail?

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WHAT IS POLITICS?

IN POLITICS, forsooth! In such fallacious phrases, shibboleths, tags and catch-words, every muddle-headed windjammer, every scatter-brained scribe has always sought surcease from the fatigue of logical thought. Let the paid sophisters of the kept press put an idea behind the terms they so glibly employ!

By "politics," rational men have always meant any or all of three things: principles, policies, persons:

1. *Principles:* "politics" is the *science* of government and of the nature, origin, purpose and limitations of political power—of sovereignty, authority, and the right to rule and enforce decisions;
2. *Policies,* platforms, practical proposals—the *art* of applying our principles to local facts by legislation;
3. Or *persons or parties,* with personal, partisan ambition for public office, for place, power, pelf: the great *game* of selfish office-seekers intent solely on winning elections, whereafter the victors divide the spoils.

Politics—A Science

IS SOCIAL JUSTICE "in politics" as the *science* of the State? Assuredly: most of the Papal Encyclicals are treatises on the sciences of politics and economics—for what is the State but the stable union of a multitude of families, co-operating by consent, under authority from the God-given natural law, for the collective protection of those God-given natural rights which the unaided individual proves powerless to defend?

What are these human rights? Bend your brains for a moment to a few fundamentals. All men are created: therefore, they have duties to their Creator; but the Creator could never impose a duty without bestowing the means for its discharge. Hence, prior to all property rights, we have human rights. In civilized thought, a human right has always meant a divinely bestowed means to the fulfilment of a divinely imposed duty or moral obligation; and such human rights are inalienable rights, which none can take away and which we are not even free to give away, for human rights are indissolubly linked to divine duties from which even God himself cannot dispense.

But every inalienable right involves the further duty of defending that right, for indifference to rights betrays indifference to duties impossible of fulfilment without those rights. Hence, to protect his God-given rights, man has a divine duty to establish the political State. In this sense, the State is a divine institution, and obedience to the legitimate State becomes a duty to God Himself.

Hence, our fundamental human rights are five: the right to

WHICH IS THE SPIRIT OF '36

life; and since life means an *intellect*—hence the right to *learning;* and a *will*—hence the right to *liberty;* and a *body*—hence the right to *livelihood;* and since the individual often proves powerless to defend these rights, we have the further right to that collective protection called the *law of the land*—the State.

But remember, in defiance of all Communists, Nazis, Fascists and other tyrants of the totalitarian State, the purpose of the State is to protect, not destroy, all natural rights. This purpose is the measure and the limit of its power. Formerly, life and liberty were the rights that chiefly needed protection by the State.

Today, the right to livelihood also needs State-protection. Today, the right to livelihood means the necessity of laws: (a) To save the propertyless workers by the annual living wage to be fixed by collective bargaining in joint occupational groups; (b) and to save the propertied classes themselves by restoring to the State the power to originate the medium of exchange and by destroying the banker's private manufacture of money as a medium of control and of periodical confiscation. Today, however, the most perplexing paradox and dilemma in the world is livelihood vs. liberty. How to insure the right to livelihood without loss of liberty through excessive recourse to law and to coercion by the omnipotent bureaucratic State.

Politics—An Art

IS SOCIAL JUSTICE "in politics" as the *art* of applying our principles to local facts by legislation? Most assuredly: the Papal Encyclicals, though dealing only with principles of politics and economics, are not mere arm-chair essays. They are a crusader's cry, a call to arms, a practical plan of campaign, conjuring the faithful throughout Christendom to bestir themselves, to mobilize, and to apply these principles to local conditions! But apart from moral and religious reform, the "principal means for promoting *social justice* is action by the State." Such action all citizens are morally bound to try to secure through legislation. And *social justice* means, above all else today, the annual living wage and public money creation.

Politics—A Great Game

IS SOCIAL JUSTICE "in politics," in the great *game* of winning elections, is it concerned with candidates for office, with persons and parties and their political ambitions? Again, assuredly: never indeed to serve any man's sordid ambition, never as a political party to push candidates of its own, but always to endorse candidates on the sole account of the principles and policies they profess.

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COMMUNISM ON THE AIR

The Columbia Broadcasting System Presents Earl Browder

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of the United States, a high official in the ranks of Communism was permitted to use the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System for propaganda.

Furious at this concession on the part of William Paley, president of the CBS, several Congressmen protested on the floor of the House against the use of the public airways by the national secretary of the Communist party. William Randolph Hearst inveighed bitterly against all who were responsible for Browder's presentation.

While not agreeing with one comma or semi-colon in the book of the communistic philosophy, the National Union applauds William Paley and the Columbia Broadcasting System for permitting Mr. Browder to display his wares—political, moral and (ir)religious—before the American public.

Suppresses Red Truth

Those who heard Mr. Browder on Thursday evening, March 5th, generally agree that there is something rotten in the state of American politics and economics. With Mr. Browder's castigation of modern capitalism there is not much to criticize, as long as he contents himself with stating that there is needless poverty and inexcusable exploitation. But the audience appreciates that Earl Browder either lacked moral courage to tell the whole truth about communism, or else prefers to copy the "Bad Wolf" policy of the capitalists whom he condemns, insofar as he suppresses the known truth about communism, together with its remedies.

The fact is, Browder fails to say that communism is atheistic; that communism advocates armed revolt against democracy; that communism is opposed to private property; that communism is opposed to the Constitution of the United States; that communism wants to level all men down to the common denominator of poverty, instead of lifting all men up to the common denominator of prosperity; that communism uses the sword, the bayonet and the bullet to argue with its opponents; that communism would not permit a democrat, a Fascist or an American to broadcast his wares in Russia; that communism is international and dictatorial; that communism is in love with the private coiners of money.

Must Remove Causes

Modern capitalism cannot down communism by muzzling its voice. It only aggravates the tendency towards communism by endeavoring to protect the abuses which are deteriorating modern society. Where there is needless poverty, exploitation of labor, unbearable taxation, and constant concentration of wealth in a land where want exists in the midst of plenty, there is rottenness. On this rotten carcass of modern capitalism are bred the maggots of Russian communism.

In fine, if we are scientific, we will revert to the first lesson in logic which teaches us that to remove an effect, we must first remove the cause.

The causes that breed communism must be eradicated before the Earl Browders and their associates can be eliminated from the American scene. Therefore, let's have the whole truth, both about communism and the racketeering of modern capitalism, which is the breeder of communism.

Press Agent for 'Happy Warrior' and Unhappy One

New York, N. Y.—The recent appointment of Al Smith's press agent, Josef Israels, II, to a post in the same capacity to Haile Selassie, embattled emperor of Abyssinia, leads to the thought that the "Happy Warrior" and the "Unhappy Warrior" are now under the same newspaper guardianship.

President Proposing New Profits Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed to SOCIAL JUSTICE the opinion that the president's permanent tax program, aimed at the cash reserves of giant corporations, would miss the mark and injure permanently the smaller corporations whose reserves could not withstand a one-third tax.

"Once more the president is proving to the American public that he is banker minded in fact and social minded in word."

THIS YEAR'S MIDGET

Top Hat, White Tie and Tales!

Voters Are Through Being Fooled Over the Political 'Sham Battle'

Washington, D. C.—For seventy years the American voters have been victims of the delusion that the election of a president, or a national party victory, is of prime importance. Once again the country is in the throes of its old obsession.

Members of the National Union for Social Justice are aware that this is only a "sham battle." They say "A plague on all your parties" and are concentrating their efforts on Congress.

It is vital that the country elect a Senate and House of Representatives pledged to the basic principles of social justice. We can afford mediocre presidents, but a blundering and venal Congress would be fatal to our right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Relegating the presidential ballyhoo to its properly secondary importance, we can, perhaps, hope to avoid some of the partisan hysteria and look at the campaign as America's quadrennial political hippodrome.

In many ways the 1936 campaign can be said to have started the night of the billion-dollar American Liberty League dinner. Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, with a silk hat in the check room, threw his "brown derby" at President Roosevelt's alphabets. The immediate result was a badly crushed derby and further confusion to the voter. The picture of the poor boy from Oliver street—attired in immaculate evening dress at table with 11 du Ponts—as spokesman for the rank and file of Jeffersonian Democrats is not convincing.

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America's Youth

DEDICATION

TO THE MILLIONS OF AMERICAN YOUNG PEOPLE penalized and hampered through the evils of an unjust economic system, denied opportunity, education, work, marriage, and social security, we dedicate our best efforts in the editing of this page.

We are a group of some ten students and youthful workers. Most of us are earning our way through college and high school. Twice within the last eight months Father Coughlin has addressed us personally and directly. We have caught from his voice and the fire in his face something of his consuming passion for *social justice.* We have heard him tell us that Almighty God made and intended that there should be enough of the goods of this world, food, clothes and reasonable comforts for all of us to lead a satisfied existence. We look about us and we see man's avarice, man's greed and man's intemperate ambition for power and domination defeat this plan of the Creator.

We hear Communists, liberals, pinks, the radical fringe, particularly among youth and youth leaders, tell us that class consciousness, class hate, complete collectivization and communal living are the answer and the only way out.

We do not believe in their "fester of negatives," their denial of God's power and God's laws, their scorn of the happy consolations of family life sweetened often in sacrifice and suffering, above all we reject their brutal subordination of the dignity of the individual to the crushing tyranny of a Totalitarian state and the ruthless despotism of dictators and usurpers.

OUR PLATFORM

We advocate *social justice.* We demand that all the classes and groups within our social and economic structure be given their rightful share of wealth and opportunity.

We shall emphasize class consciousness, but we reject class hatred and class war and the bitter venomous rancor of the professional ranter and reformer.

We believe in the American tradition of democracy. We are not mercurial Latins, quick to be inflamed over a Fascist usurper. We are not stolid Germans, inured to blind obedient regimentation and the military goosestep. We are not Russian peasants, ground down by the heels of a selfish aristocracy for generations. We are not Mexican peons, simple enough to be misled by any racketeer who shouts "revolution."

We believe in the reasonable doctrine of the right of private property. We honor those who by thrift and frugality, by vision and honest toil, have saved a share of their earnings.

We believe in social reconstruction on the American plan of democracy. We are a democratic, thinking, co-operative people. Our national leaders for 160 years have discussed, planned, organized, compromised and refused to yield to bureaucracy or to bow to tyranny. The men of Valley Forge, the plainsmen of the covered wagon, the pioneer who broke the soil of our prairies bequeathed to us their spirit. We are pioneering in a highly complex, mechanized, industrialized, socialized age for the same opportunities they fought for and won.

We are crusaders. We are challengers. We are possessed of moral militancy. But we are not wreckers, ruthless destroyers, frenzied fanatics.

OUR OBJECTIVES

We have been called "the Lost Generation." We have been well compared to the youth of Germany ten years after the war. They felt that the pride and pageantry of a false overweening militaristic age which had crumbled and gone down in defeat was fastening its fangs upon them. They had to pay the price of a previous generation's folly. In America the bloated inflation of the roaring 20's, the exploiting stock broker, the international banker feeding out and then constricting credit to industry and the farmer, racketeered upon us. They built upon our earnings. They gambled upon our ability to pay their swollen credit.

The $35-billion American national debt—not to speak of the billions of state, county, municipal and local debts—are our problems. We will pay and pay and pay in indirect taxes, levies, excises on every bit of food, necessaries or comforts for the next generation. We are in the bondage of debt. We are in the toils of the money changers. We are held in leash by the credit controller. Opportunity, decency, security, hope, are denied us as long as the debt structure towers menacingly over our heads.

OUR TARGETS

We are not casting our shafts aimlessly into the air. We are not shooting in the dark.

We know there is no panacea, no cure-all for our ills. Patiently, ploddingly, laboriously, we must work our way out.

We propose the study and discussion of the problems of youth as our specific objective. We propose that we associate these economic and social problems directly with Father Coughlin's program.

THINKERS NEEDED

"The problem we face in education," says President Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago, "is how to produce informed individuals capable of leadership; how to produce people who can think independently, and whose thinking is based upon sound knowledge. Democratic government rests on the notion that the citizens will think for themselves. It is of the highest importance that there should be some places where they can learn to do it."

SIGNPOSTS

Edna Ferber, popular authoress, remarked on her return from Europe some months ago that the American youth she met travelling were frivolous, addlepated, thoughtless, incompetent and in complete contrast with the serious minded youth of European countries, who could intelligently discuss the gold standard, unemployment insurance, credit and other supposedly deep topics.

Isn't a knowledge of civics, economics and politics a knowledge that will grow, assimilate, spread out and fructify in co-operative good for all about us the fundamental duty of the thinking element of American youth? This is what this page proposes to give you. Some of the gleanings from the matchless knowledge of economic and political subjects which Father Coughlin possesses. Diluted, watered down, made simple enough so that you can say you understand and explain to those about you who question the principles of the National Union for Social Justice.

"S. O. S."

The cry of the ship that is threatened for help. We can't do this alone. We want the youth of the New England textile districts to write us of the practical ways we can help them to check the great movement of the mills of their district to the "cheap labor" areas where the industrialists can exploit a more gullible group of workers.

We want the youth of the mining districts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois to tell us whether the practical details of the Guffey coal bill will help them to some reasonable security in holding their homes together, or whether some new instrument must be devised to effect this.

We want the farm youth of the great prairie states, the Four-H boys and girls clubs to see new hope in the details of the Frazier-Lemke bill, which will lift the credit terrors from millions of farm homes.

The National Union for Social Justice is a genuine union—a joining of hands of many groups and organizations for mutual help, for co-operative reciprocal aid of all who love justice and hate iniquity.

Let us hear from you. Tell us whether we are striking the right cross cut of the mind of the youth of America. Disagree with us. Tear our proposition to pieces if you think it's really wrong. We like a fight. Demand our proofs if they are not apparent. But be ready to furnish yours.

SOCIAL MINDED

St. Louis University is sponsoring a series of "Social Order Mondays," at which serious minded crowds attended. More than 12,000 have registered for the ten lectures and debates held thus far. On February 10, two trained lecturers debated the topic: "No Man Has a Right to More Than a Million Dollars." The affirmative speaker stated that he would rather a son of his received a "witch's curse" at birth than to be the victim of a large inheritance. He showed that we could not all be rich, if all the world's wealth were to be divided equally among all its inhabitants. The problems of the day lie not so much in distribution of wealth as in the creation of wealth, the debater added.

MONEY!

Questions and Answers

By Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin

THE MONEY SUBJECT is not "too deep" for any average person to comprehend. The basic errors of international banking can be stated so plainly that any school student will see through the fallacies of the highly paid and wordy economists. Father Coughlin's new book of 1,000 questions and simple, direct answers provides a ready and reliable reference on the whole subject. Write for YOUR copy at once, directly to the Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Mich.

They Shall Not Pass . . .
"It Won't Happen Here"

SINCLAIR LEWIS' best seller, "It Can't Happen Here," paints a fantastic picture of America under a dictator. Like every other topic his pessimistic pen has touched, it drips with the acid of ultrarealism and cynical disbelief in elemental human moral values or moral worth and the sanity of the American people.

Our left-wing liberals, pinks and the scarlet crew of communists have hailed the book with delight. It mentions them with distinct favor; makes martyrs of their efforts; belittles the red baiters and red hunters. They are selling it at reduced prices in the communist bookstores. They believe it can happen here. They hope it will.

Anyone who has read Grace Haggar Lewis' "Half a Loaf" and learned from his first wife's narrative the bitter story of his "Work of Art," or one who has perused "Man Trap," "Elmer Gantry," or "Ann Vickers" will tire of the far-fetched story of "Doremus Jessup" and the pomposity of "Buzz" Berzelius Windrip.

Lewis' publicity puppets are trying to make it appear that Mussolini and Hitler are against him.

It won't pass the movie screen and it won't pass us in early midlife. American Youth stands girt with the breastplate of justice and good will. American Youth will study, explore, co-operate, and keep alive the spirit of freedom.

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NATIONAL UNION NEWS

NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

By-Laws

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this corporation shall be NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE.

ARTICLE II

Principal Place of Business

The principal office of the corporation shall be located in the City of Royal Oak, County of Oakland, State of Michigan.

ARTICLE III

Objects and Purposes

Section 1. The objects of this corporation shall be:

To extend the knowledge of American principles and ideals and to reduce these principles and ideals to practice;

To uphold and defend the right of private ownership of property within the United States but always subordinate to the inalienable supremacy of human rights;

To protect the masses of the people within the United States against the greed and domination of exploitation by powerful vested interests;

To promote the common welfare by securing for all of the people within the United States, irrespective of race, creed or station in life, genuine application of the principles of social justice; all with the view of establishing in actual practice within the United States, by all lawful means, the principles of social justice set forth below:

1. The right of liberty of conscience and liberty of education.
2. Every person willing to work and capable of working shall receive a just and living annual wage which will enable him to maintain and educate his family according to the standards of American decency.
3. Nationalization of all public necessities which, by their very nature, are too important to be held in the control of private individuals. By these are meant, banking, credit and currency, power, light, oil, natural gas and all natural resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Upholding and defending the right of private ownership of property, yet controlling such private ownership for the public good.
6. Abolition of the privately-owned Federal Reserve banking system and the establishing of a Government-owned Central Bank.
7. Rescuing from the hands of private persons the right to coin and regulate the value of money which right must be restored to Congress where it belongs.
8. The Government-owned Central Bank, when established, to maintain the cost of living on an even keel and the repayment of dollar debts with equal value dollars.
9. Cost of production, plus a fair profit, for the farmer.
10. The right of the laboring man, not only to organize in unions, but also to have the assistance of the Government, which the laboring man supports, to facilitate and to protect these organizations against the vested interests of wealth and of intellect.
11. Recall of all non-productive bonds, thereby alleviating taxation.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadening of the base of taxation founded upon the ownership of wealth and the capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and the further lifting of crushing taxation from the slender revenues of the laboring class.
15. In the event of war for the defense of our Nation and its liberties, a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.
16. Preference of the sanctity of human rights to the sanctity of property rights.

In general, to do any and all lawful things in promoting and carrying out the objects and purposes aforesaid.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

Section 1. *Eligibility.* Any citizen within the United States, regardless of race, color or creed, who believes in and desires to give active support to the principles enunciated herein, shall be eligible for membership.

Section 2. *Application for membership.* Application for membership shall be in writing signed by the applicant pledging that the applicant will abide by the rules and regulations of this corporation and will actively support the principles herein set forth.

Section 3. *Suspension and forfeiture of membership.* Any person who ceases to believe in or actively support the principles hereinabove set forth may be removed as a member of this corporation at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, or Executive Committee, by mailing written notice thereof to his last known address.

Section 4. *Resignation of member.* Any member wishing to withdraw from the corporation may do so by giving written notice of such withdrawal to the Secretary, in writing.

Section 5. *General.* The By-Laws may be amended from time to time to provide further conditions and qualifications and/or to confer additional powers and duties upon the members.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

Section 1. The first annual meeting of the members of the corporation shall be held in the month of October, 1936. The Board of Trustees shall designate the date and place for holding such meeting and the method of voting.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee upon such notice as the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee may determine.

ARTICLE VI

Board of Trustees

Section 1. *Number of Trustees.* The property and lawful business of the corporation shall be held and managed by a Board of seven (7) Trustees, provided, that the first Board of Trustees to be elected by the Incorporators shall consist of three (3) trustees, but the Board of Trustees so elected may be increased from time to time by the Board of Trustees and additional trustees elected, until a full Board of seven Trustees is in office.

Section 2. *Qualification for Trustee.* Each member of the Board of Trustees shall be a member of the corporation and any trustee who shall cease to be so qualified shall thereby cease to be a trustee.

Section 3. *Term of Office.* The Trustees elected by the Incorporators shall serve until the first annual meeting of the members of the corporation and until their successors are elected or until they shall be removed. Any Trustee may be removed by a majority of the Board of Trustees.

Section 4. *Powers.* The Board of Trustees shall, in addition to the powers elsewhere granted by the By-Laws, have the following powers:

(a) To make contracts;

(b) To fill vacancies in their own number until the next annual meeting;

(c) To elect, appoint and remove officers and agents;

(d) To engage and discharge employees;

(e) To fix the compensation of agents and employees;

(f) To solicit, collect and expend funds in order to effect the objects of the corporation or to direct the same;

(g) To borrow money and to issue the promissory note or bond of the corporation for the repayment thereof with interest and to mortgage the property of the corporation as security for the debts or other lawful engagements of the corporation;

(h) To do all acts not inconsistent with the Articles of Association of the By-Laws which it may determine for the best interests of the corporation and which shall constitute a lawful exercise of the powers of the corporation and, in general, shall have the control and management of the affairs of the corporation, except as otherwise provided in the By-Laws;

(i) The Board of Trustees may provide by resolutions from time to time for all matters in respect to which no provision is made in these By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

Section 1. *Number.* The Board of Trustees may from time to time appoint one or more Committees with such powers and duties as may be delegated thereto by the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. *Executive committee.* The Board of Trustees shall designate two (2) or more of their number to constitute an Executive Committee, which Executive Committee shall have and exercise the authority of the Board of Trustees in the management of the affairs of the corporation between the meetings of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII

Officers, Their Powers and Duties

Section 1. *Officers.* The officers of the corporation shall be a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The Board may elect or appoint one or more Vice-Presidents, Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers. No one of said officers, except the President, need be a Trustee, but a Vice-President, who is not a Trustee, cannot succeed to the office of President. Any two of the above officers, except those of President and Vice-President, may be held by the same person.

Section 2. *Term of office.* All officers shall hold their respective office until their successors are elected and qualified, unless removed by the Board of Trustees.

Section 3. *The President.* The President shall preside over all the meetings of the members at which he may be present. He shall have general supervision of the affairs of the corporation and shall enforce the rules and regulations of the corporation.

Section 4. *The Secretary.* The Secretary shall have the custody of the records of the corporation; shall conduct the correspondence of the corporation and shall be ex-officio Secretary of all the Committees of the corporation. The Secretary shall attend all of the meetings of the members, of the Board of Trustees and all of the Committees and shall keep a true record of the proceedings thereof. The Secretary shall cause to be kept in the office of the corporation all papers, documents and instruments in writing necessary to be made or executed to effect the objects of the corporation not properly belonging to the office of Treasurer. The Secretary shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee.

Section 5. *The Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall receive all the moneys of the corporation, receipt therefore, deposit the moneys in depositaries to be designated by the Board of Trustees and pay out such sums as may be authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount as the Board of Trustees may require.

ARTICLE IX

Funds

Section 1. All checks, notes, drafts and other obligations for the payment of money shall be signed and/or countersigned as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Trustees or Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X

Notices

Section 1. *Manner of giving.* Whenever any notice is required to be given, unless under the provisions of these By-Laws it is required to be given in writing, such notice may be given by telephone or radio.

ARTICLE XI

Division of Members into Congressional and Local Units

Section 1. *Congressional units.* The membership shall be divided into as many Congressional units as there are Congressional Districts in the United States. All members resident in a Congressional District shall be members of the Congressional unit.

Section 2. *Management of congressional district units.* The affairs and business of each Congressional District unit shall be managed by a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer of the Congressional District unit, subject to the By-Laws of the corporation and subject to the supervision and control of the Board of Trustees of the corporation.

Section 3. *Election of Congressional District unit officers.* The officers of all the local units in each Congressional District shall elect the Congressional District unit officers for such district. A Congressional District unit officer need not be an officer of a local unit but must be a member of a local unit within the Congressional District.

Section 4. *Duties of officers of Congressional District units.* The officers of each Congressional District unit shall act as an Advisory Board for all local units within the Congressional District. They shall endorse the candidate for nomination or election as a member of Congress from their Congressional District who will have the support of members in that Congressional District. Subject to the supervision and control of the Board of Trustees of the corporation, they shall constitute the direct representatives of the Board of Trustees of the corporation. Any vacancy in office of Congressional District unit officers shall be filled by the remaining officers of the Congressional District unit until the next meeting of all local unit officers at which time the local unit officers shall elect a successor.

Section 5. *Local units.* There may be as many local units in each Congressional District as may be necessary or advisable. A local unit shall consist of not less than one hundred (100) and not more than two hundred fifty (250) members. Local units shall be designated "National Union for Social Justice Unit No.....Congressional District No....."

Section 6. *Officers of local unit.* The affairs and business of each local unit shall be managed by its officers consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Section 7. *Election of officers of local unit.* The members of the local unit shall elect the persons to hold the offices enumerated in Section 6 hereof. Any vacancy in office shall be filled by the remaining officers until an election shall be held to fill such vacancy.

Section 8. *President of local unit.* The president of each local unit shall (a) preside at the meetings of the unit members; (b) levy dues for necessary expenses of the unit and the support of the corporation, which dues are left to the discretion of the local unit but which may not be levied under any circumstances for any salaries for unit officers, the portion levied for the support of the corporation being suggested at the rate of ten (10c) cents per month from each unit member; (c) in general, to supervise the affairs of the unit members to the end that the purposes of the corporation, as expressed in its Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, may be carried forward.

Section 9. *Vice-President of local unit.* The Vice-President of the local unit shall perform the duties of President during his absence.

Section 10. *Secretary of local unit.* The Secretary of the local unit shall keep a record of all proceedings of the local unit, together with a report of the names, addresses and telephone numbers, where possible, of each unit member. All correspondence between the local unit and the corporation shall be carried on by the Secretary who shall report at least once in each month to the Board of Trustees of the corporation the proceedings and activities of the local unit for the preceding month. The local unit Secretary shall advise all members of the local unit of meetings of members.

Section 11. *Treasurer of local unit.* The Treasurer of the local unit shall be a responsible person competent to keep accurate books of account. All funds collected in dues from members of the local unit shall be kept safely by the Treasurer. All funds in excess of $10.00 shall be deposited in a bank under the joint names of the local unit treasurer and the local unit president. All disbursements by the local unit treasurer shall be by check, countersigned by the local unit president. The local unit treasurer shall mail a monthly report to the corporation, which shall be signed by the local unit president and the local unit treasurer. The local unit treasurer shall accompany the monthly report with the amount collected from local unit members for support of the corporation.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments of By-Laws

Section 1. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed by the Board of Trustees at any regular or special meeting.

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FATHER COUGHLIN'S

An Answer and a Challenge!

Sunday *February 23, 1936.*

MY FRIENDS: The time allotted for this afternoon's address will not be squandered by attempting to extinguish the will-'o-the-wisp fires which were lighted to allure me into the quagmires of ungentlemanly personalities. The major portion of this hour will be occupied with constructive support of this thesis, namely, "The Money Changers Must Be Driven from the Temple of America by First Driving Their Servants from Congress."

Last Sunday, I quoted at length from a speech made by President Roosevelt on March 1, 1929, when he was governor of New York state. The quotation was chosen to show to the American public that no person in this nation understood the unfairness and the party selfishness of the gag-rule as well as did he. In fact, his speech was entitled: *"The Governor Objects to the Defeat of Important Bills Without Open Debate and a Public Roll Call."*

It is necessary to requote a portion of that speech. Governor Roosevelt said:

> *"There is the third method of killing legislation by secret strangulation, known more politely as 'killing a bill in committee.' If it is a measure that commands considerable support or* if it is a measure, the principle of which no party would dare openly oppose, *it is given a mock hearing or no hearing at all. The committee which holds the power of life or death over the measure solemnly meets and behind closed doors and for reasons best known to themselves proceeds, by a vote of its majority, which is in all cases of the same party as the majority in the legislature, to refuse to report the measure for open discussion and debate."*

That is the most important political pronouncement made in the entire career of Mr. Roosevelt insofar as it reflects directly upon what is actually taking place in the halls of Congress at this moment.

Use the gag, the political stiletto, "if it is a bill, the principle of which no party would dare openly oppose."

Today, Mr. Roosevelt is the supreme lord of the Democratic party. In fact, he is the party.

My friends, need the niceties of logic be followed to their conclusions?

While Mr. John J. O'Connor courageously assumes the responsibility for strangulating the Frazier-Lemke Bill, we know that he is the practical instrumentality of the President. While he bravely bares his breast to the shafts of criticism for having obstructed the discussion of a bill which affects thirty-two million of his fellow citizens, he is responsible directly for the passage of a less worthy bill, which is referred to, popularly, as the O'Connor Bill. This bill, affecting a meager handful of wealthy Americans, Mr. O'Connor inveigled through Congress by the careless misuse of his illustrious and deceased predecessor's good name. This O'Connor Bill, eventually vetoed by the President, would have relieved $900,000 from the pockets of the American people.

While Mr. Roosevelt cannot escape the responsibility for the assassination of the Frazier-Lemke Bill, undemocratic Congressmen who lack the fundamental knowledge and practice of social justice legislation must be prepared to ward off the lashes of the National Union, which is determined to rid Congress of the money changers' servants.

Today I shall amplify last Sunday's remarks.

In answer to last Sunday's discourse Mr. John J. O'Connor sent me the following telegram:

> *"Just heard your libelous radio rambling. The truth is not in you. You are a disgrace to my Church or any other church and especially to the citizenship of America which you recently embraced. You do not dare to print what you said about me. If you will please come to Washington I shall guarantee to kick you all the way from the Capitol to the White House, clerical garb and all the silver in your pockets which you got by speculating in Wall Street while I was voting for all farm bills. Come on—*
> *John J. O'Connor, M.C."*

On Tuesday of last week this same gentleman, the chairman of the most important committee in all Congress, made public apology for his intemperate remarks, but immediately proceeded to defend his position relative to the Frazier-Lemke Bill and to the O'Connor Bill by raining upon my head a very torrent of fabulous fancies.

Nevertheless, I find it not difficult whatsoever to refrain from personalities. You will pardon me, however, if not in defense of my own name which, through the grace of God, requires no defense, but rather in the name of the National Union for Social Justice, I deviate, momentarily, to refer to the generic charges fulminated against me by Mr. O'Connor. These charges were incorporated in a signed article which Mr. O'Connor wrote for the Washington Evening Star and in the Congressional Record of February 18th.

Charge 1. I falsely accused John J. O'Connor of withdrawing names from the Frazier-Lemke petition and thus preventing it from coming to the floor of the House for discussion. The honorable gentleman's direct words are these: *"I have never made any effort to induce any member of the House to withdraw his name from the petition seeking a vote on this measure."*

Here is the answer which I will read to you from a telegram addressed to me by one of Congressman O'Connor's colleagues.

"I was persuaded to remove my name from the Frazier-Lemke petition by Congressman John J. O'Connor, chairman of the Rules Committee. He said I was embarrassing the President by supporting this petition." Signed: "Congressman Moritz, 32nd District of Pennsylvania."

My dear John—I feel that I can call you such—some unkind and ghoulish friend must have visited the morgue of the Detroit Free Press and, en route, paid a visit to that illustrious ghost who once walked this earth under the name of General Hugh Johnson. With burning words this ghoul informed you that I was not an American citizen. I was a speculator for my own profit on the silver exchange. In fact, on the authority of these once influential corpses, it was rumored that I was not a priest in proper standing—yea, that a priest's place was in his pulpit.

Could such dwellers in the depths of the graves of decay be so influential with one who still walks amongst the living—yea, with one who has studied torts and contracts, criminal law and civil law together with the value of evidence?

Erudite attorney that you are, my dear John, please capture your evidence from the hard-boiled monuments of the living rather than from the worm-eaten graves of the past.

But speaking to you as friend to friend, as a priest to a layman—I know that this radio audience will pardon this interruption—is it proper for me to inquire why you say that a priest's place is in his pulpit far distant from the hurly-burly of treacherous politics?

My dear John, is it politics to plead for the poor? Is it politics to emulate the gentle Master Who castigated the Scribes and Pharisees in ancient days because "they devour the homes of widows and orphans"—these same Scribes and Pharisees who, through their sanctified racket of taxation, laid unbearable burdens on the backs of the poor?

In fear and trembling, I ask you, John, is it politics to attempt, even at an infinite distance, to follow in the footsteps of Him Who, when reason and prayer had failed, drove the money changers from the temple by physical force?

John, if those things be politics I humbly submit that I am a politician.

Or to be more practical and, perhaps, more modern, is it politics for the Mexican priest to inveigh against the crimson communism whose murderous teachings massacre the minds of little children and confiscate the property of Catholic and Protestant alike? Calles, Cannibal, Cardenas—they call it politics.

Or is it politics for the American priest to inveigh against modern capitalism, not one whit better than Mexican communism, in its material aspects, as it concentrates wealth in the hands of a few, as it confiscates homes and farms, as it creates want in the midst of plenty, and, like a wolf dressed in the white garments of an innocent lamb, assumes the pharisaical righteousness of being above criticism, especially when a Catholic representative who, I dare say, never studied a chapter of moral theology and never analyzed the encyclicals of the Pope in the sanctity of his home, parades himself as a typical Catholic in a nation that is chained to the pillar in Pilate's hall? All this while he, like an obedient Roman soldier, scourges one who dares raise his voice against the Scribes and Pharisees in Congress, the willing servants of the brutal high priests of modern capitalism!

Friend John, I appreciate that both time and circumstances have played you false. You have not had occasion nor opportunity to read the Encyclical of Pius XI nor the pronouncement of an Irishman, whose name will be remembered long after yours and mine will be forgotten, His Excellency, Michael James Gallagher of Detroit. I will send you his authoritative pronouncement on the subject of a priest's place in politics.

John, there is one thing that I do resent in the litany of the fabulous charges which you aimed against my person. You unwittingly, and in a moment when your memory played you false, said the following: *"Father Coughlin will not raise any other issue but will play safe by attacking his own."* (Catholic) John, I have your speech before me on my desk. My index finger is placed on the quotation which I read. My thumb reaches to the next paragraph where, with the same breath, your tricky memory permitted you to say that Father Coughlin castigated William Green, General Johnson, President Roosevelt and "our dear" Speaker of the House, Joseph Byrns.

John, why do you parrot? Cannot your illustrious mind think for itself and avoid such internal contradictions? Or perchance, unknown to me, these gentlemen have turned Catholic over night.

But the point which I am raising, John, is that you charge me with riding a political band wagon. There goes your faithless memory once again. Was the World Court victory a band wagon when I entered the lists with no more than twenty senators supporting my views? Was the so-called Soldiers' Bonus, five years ago, a band wagon, when I was almost alone in campaigning for those whose only reward for patriotism was the fire hose, the bayonet, the tear gas bomb, and the disgrace perpetrated by Herbert Hoover? Was the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill, designed to destroy the evils of utility holding companies, a band wagon? Ask your colleagues in the House or, perchance, your erudite brother, and they will inform you. Was the Wagner-Connery Bill a band wagon? That bill was designed to protect labor and secure for it a just and living annual wage.

These bills eventually passed. These victories were won. But I glory in the defeat of the Nye-Sweeney Bill which, as you know, John, was no band wagon, because it was the first time since the days of Abraham Lincoln that even ten Senators could be mustered on a losing side, to carry out the Constitutional program for Congress to coin and regulate the value of money and of foreign coins.

John, I do not resent your personal charges against me, but when you insinuate that I lack sportsmanship, that is another question.

Well, John, at your leisure, read the list that I have just recited and then answer your own

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SUNDAY RADIO TALK

playful canard that I am interested only in the legislation which is inflationary. I know that your well trained legal mind, wherein dwells the wholesome spirit of truth, will not betray you.

By the way, John, I seriously overspoke myself several Sundays back when I promised to publish the names of both the signers and the welshers on the Frazier-Lemke Bill. Please forgive me for being so intemperate, because I pledge at this moment to publish this list in the first issue of our national newspaper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. And I will be certain to see that a copy is placed upon your desk.

There is one more item which I resent, which was incorporated in your address last Tuesday. I refer to your reference to President Roosevelt's Omaha speech. John, just between ourselves, the geographic origination of that speech was Sioux City, Iowa, not Omaha, Nebraska.

You will pardon me, John, if for a moment I now address my remarks to the public ear.

For more than a year I have been interested in the passage of the Frazier-Lemke Bill because it will enable our vast agriculturing population to extricate themselves from the shackles of an unbearable mortgage debt and because it will necessitate this New Deal Congress legislating constitutional law for the alleviation of agriculture instead of attempting to legislate socialistic and unconstitutional law under the fictitious banner of the AAA. I stand for a philosophy of production and plenitude. I am opposed to that foreign philosophy of destructionism and scarcity.

Yet, my friends, because of the attitude taken by the high priest politicians of the New Deal, I recognize the futility of attempting to complete the 218 names upon the Frazier-Lemke petition. Last Sunday I left the Frazier-Lemke corpse upon the doorsteps of the White House, bearing in its breast the telltale stiletto of the House Rules Committee.

Today I observe that the corpse left there is still unburied, and stinks in the nostrils of the American public!

Why do we take this attitude? There is only one answer: Because I believe most earnestly in Mr. John J. O'Connor's pronouncement which he made in the Congressional Record of February 18th.

What words of his are so potent as to convince me that my attitude is correct?

They are these: *"What information I have about the attitude of the President is my knowledge and is not to be mouthed in this chamber. Suffice to say that what I have done here is, in my opinion, in support of his policies."*

I believe that Mr. O'Connor is truthful in these words which I have just quoted. Therefore, I understand fully why he has refrained, under the guise of several excuses, to bring the Frazier-Lemke Bill up for discussion before his own Rules Committee and before the House of Representatives.

Did he not say, "What I have done here is, in my opinion, in support of the President's policies?"

Sympathetically I understand why Mr. O'Connor approached, for example, Congressman Moritz and persuaded him to remove his name from the Frazier-Lemke petition because it was not pleasing to the President for that name to appear upon the list.

Finally, the light begins to dawn upon my uninitiated brain why Mr. O'Connor, the chairman of the great political committee in Congress—a committee so well known, so well described by Governor Roosevelt in 1929—I begin to understand why Mr. O'Connor broke his promise to Congressman Gilchrist of Iowa, who informs us, perhaps erroneously, that the chairman of the House Rules Committee would call a meeting of its fourteen members to discuss the Frazier-Lemke Bill. Thus, the words which I have quoted from Mr. O'Connor's February 18th speech are searching words. Like a great kleig spotlight they interpret for me the first democratic attack against the Frazier-Lemke Bill made by the distinguished Representative from New York City. He understands President Roosevelt's attitude. What he does on the floor of Congress is in support of the President's policies. Therefore, the Frazier-Lemke Bill must be garroted, guillotined, strangulated, by means fair or foul, because it is inflationary which, in my vocabulary, means because it is anti-money changer.

Still withal, ladies and gentlemen, I am puzzled by a statement sponsored by Mr. O'Connor. He refuses to take action upon the Frazier-Lemke Bill despite the fact that the Agricultural Committee requested for a rule upon it. This committee, which really understands the problems of the farmer, selected a sub-committee upon which it nominated one Republican and one Progressive. Mr. O'Connor refused to accept the approach of this duly appointed sub-committee. Why? Because its members were not Democrats!

The puzzlement which beclouds my mind is this: Who elected Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency? Was it only a handful of Democrats? Was it not groups of liberal Republicans and staunch Progressives?

Now that the battle of election day has ceased and that victory has come, is Mr. Roosevelt President only of the Democrats?

Are not Representatives, once elected, Representatives of all the people?

If these pertinent questions demand a positive answer, then has not Mr. O'Connor driven a wedge into the very core of the New Deal ranks which makes it merely democratic and not New Dealish, because it ostracizes the support of the very elements that, no one knows better than the President, elected him to office?

Think of it, ladies and gentlemen in this audience, the chairman of the House Rules Committee admitting that what he has done is in support of the President's policies. Thereupon, he refuses to act upon an official communication from the Agricultural Committee because it was tendered by a sub-committee consisting of a Republican and a Progressive.

Did the Republicans and the Progressives of this nation aid in the election of an overwhelmingly Democratic House in support of Mr. Roosevelt only to discover now that it is a private group which is chartered under the gold seal of the money changers?

My friends, the issue at stake is neither the distinguished Representative O'Connor nor the priest-out-of-the-pulpit, Father Coughlin. It is far more important to representative government and to social justice than are sordid personalities. The issue concerns itself directly to the impossibility of having debated on the floor of the House of Representatives a great farm relief bill.

We can disagree on the policies and purposes of any piece of legislation. But we dare not disagree on the right of the American people to have bills of major importance brought to the floor for discussion. That was Governor Roosevelt's philosophy in 1929. It is regrettable that such philosophy has vanished with the ideals of the past. Nevertheless, I believe that it is un-American, and undemocratic — that it smacks of Toryism and Bourbonism and of Fascistic dictatorship—to strangulate any bill of national importance for the sake of placing a party and its policies above the nation and its prosperity.

It is not to be taken lightly that 33 great state legislatures have endorsed the Frazier-Lemke Bill. Are you not aware that the action of 36 of the legislatures could even change the Constitution of the United States?

But in truth, let us face facts. The Frazier-Lemke Bill is a corpse upon the steps of the White House because it touched the outer garment of the money question. Thus, the gag-rule is the perfect tool and instrumentality of the minority money changers to obstruct the majority's desire.

Alas, poor Frazier-Lemke Bill, cold and stiff in your stark death, you might have known that, because there was contained within the arteries of your body the red blood which dared challenge the money changers in your effort to restore to Congress its right to coin and regulate the money of this nation—you might have known that you could expect no kinder fate!

In your limbo of tender thoughts you will perceive the very government that assassinated you permitting your ill-born brethren—the Federal Reserve Banking Act of 1913 and the Banking Act of the New Deal of 1935—you will perceive the government empowering the private coiners of money to take their inflated Government bonds and other securities to the Treasury of the United States and there have issued against them clean, crisp currency, contrary to the minds of the great Washington whose memory is still with us, contrary to the brilliant intellect of a sagacious Jackson who had the intestinal fortitude to protect his own constitutional children and to drive from his doorsteps the illegitimate offspring of international bankers.

Bonds bought with fictitious money now generate legal currency!

Oh, what sin didst thou commit, poor Frazier-Lemke Bill? Was it that you entertained the heinous thought of having that same kind of crisp money predicated against the real wealth of America, its farmlands, and issued without interest, without tribute at the point of origin?

My friends, the Frazier-Lemke Bill is a battle that dare not be fought in the open by an Administration that speaks right when it promises to drive the money changers from the temple and does wrong when it bargains to keep them in power by its assassination of a bill that is not inflationary but which, I repeat, is anti-money changer.

Rather than pass the Frazier-Lemke Bill, or even debate it, the foreclosures continue throughout the farm belt of America at the rate of 2,000 per day; 8,000 homeless, shelterless citizens pass every day upon the bleak, blizzardly countryside because financial rights, as conceived by the worshippers of sound money, are more important than human rights, than little children, than ill-clad mothers, than care-worn patriots who have battled for the wealth of this nation against odds that no Congressman from New York City has ever experienced.

In place of the Frazier-Lemke Bill what has the Government to offer for the alleviation of misery that is comparable to that of the Kulaks of Russia?

More crop reduction! The old philosophy of scarcity instead of the philosophy of godly abundance!

Continue to reduce your crops, to stifle the growth of your cotton, to exterminate the brood of your swine. Meanwhile, with the logic that two and two are ten, throw open your ports to the butter and eggs and grain from Canada, to the meats and foodstuffs from the Argentine, yea, to the cotton from Egypt and China.

Therefore, the crux of this entire situation is reduced to one question, namely, has or has not Congress the right to issue and regulate money so that it shall become the servant instead of the master of a friendly people? That is the issue. That issue must be settled before there can be financial freedom in America. Before that issue can be settled the servants of the money changers must be driven from the halls of Congress.

And the political issue is one of democracy. Must 435 Representatives of the people be cabined and cribbed by 14 members of the political Rules Committee? Must these 14 Representatives, 8 of whom are Democrats—must they be politically and intellectually imprisoned by the dictates of one chairman who, despite his written statement to Congressman Gilchrist, has not even given the question to the Rules Committee for discussion?

My friends, John J. O'Connor, who knows the policies of the President, has it within his power to pass legislation as successfully as he can block it. I say this in no disparagement of the gentleman. I marvel at the power which has been concentrated in his grasp.

Last week I outlined the story of one private bill sponsored by Mr. O'Connor himself. But in doing so, I forgot to add that the $900,000 which Mr. John J. O'Connor nursed through the House of Representatives for the International Manufacturers Sales Corporation of America, Incorporated, A. S. Postnikoff, Trustee, has listed as its owners forty-eight

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Father Coughlin's Sunday Radio Talk—Continued

American corporations, the most prominent name appearing on that list being the name of none other but du Pont.

$900,000.00 for the poor, beggarly du Ponts and their associates!

I further neglected to mention that the introduction of Mr. Postnikoff was through a letter from ex-Senator Walcott, a Republican of Delaware.

In the private bill sponsored by Mr. John J. O'Connor, it makes no difference whether a man is introduced as a Republican or a Democrat. If, perchance, he happens to be a du Pont, all differences are waived. But today, bills of public interest may not be discussed unless they are introduced by a Democrat.

My dear John, pardon me if with these closing remarks I send you a challenge. I hope that you are a clean sportsman. But first of all, you tell me that the National Union looks to the laborers, to the working girls and to the farmers for its income. John, you did not say working girls on the floor of the House. You used the word servants—"servant girls." Your statement, however, is absolutely true. The National Union does not look to the wealthy for the support of its program. Unfortunately, we must depend upon those whom modern capitalism with its private money control has reduced to destitution. Was it sportsmanlike on your part to attempt to cut our meagre revenue with your allegation of profit? John, I challenge you to show where one penny of the National Union bought even a brick for my church; where one penny ever came to me for salary, or was ever diverted for any purpose except to this broadcast which is not intended primarily for the wealthy but for the poor.

There is no profit in multiplying bread for the poor. Believe me, John, the National Union is more than $84,000 "in the red" at this minute. The dollars and dimes which come to my office for the newspaper have nothing to do with paying for this broadcast. That money is allocated and pledged to produce more than 400,000 copies fifty-two times a year. Would you change places with me, John, or would you accept my burden of $84,000? Be honest, my friend.

Mistake not my meaning. When I refer to the O'Connor Bill I want to believe from the bottom of my heart that you are as free from any personal use of one penny in connection with these private bills as I trust I am from the personal use of a penny that the servant girls, the laborers and the farmers have entrusted to me to preach the truth that has been muzzled from them.

As I say good-bye to you this afternoon I want to congratulate you. You made before the House of Representatives one of the most beautiful perorations I have ever read, John. You spoke of your four fine sons who served at the altar. You said that you had not much in this world but a reputation left. You crave the love and respect of your darling boys.

In one sense, John, I am not so fortunate as you are. I sacrificed that sacred right of natural fatherhood to be a spiritual father to your boys and to thousands of other boys throughout the length and breadth of America. You who do not bandy the name of the President about the halls of Congress but you, John O'Connor, who in your actions reflect the President's wishes—can't you understand that there are other sons living on the hills and in the valleys, on the snow-clad dunes of the Dakotas—sons of mine, who are not quite so fortunate as are your lovely boys?

Those spiritual sons of mine, John, have the same love for their dads that yours have for you. Their fathers want to make life worthwhile for their boys as you do for yours.

John, just close your eyes for a moment. Envision those twelve or fourteen million farm children whose homes are in the process of being foreclosed today, tomorrow and next week.

Do you blame me for fighting for them?

Do you blame me for rising up in wrath against an economic system that keeps my spiritual children in the depths of depression?

Do you criticize me when I want to do the same for my boys as you do for yours?

John, if you claim that there is red blood coursing in your veins you, too, would stand up for human rights rather than for the financial rights of those who live in the luxury of Park Avenue and Westchester County. If I fail to be a spiritual father to the widows and orphans, to the inarticulate farmers and to the million of little boys and girls who can't fathom why there is want in the midst of plenty; if I remain silent when I know the cause, John, I would deserve that God would strike me dead at the microphone this minute.

Love comes ahead of politics. The vows that I made to my God the day that I was ordained take precedence over any party allegiance and so do the vows which you, John O'Connor, took the day you were confirmed.

You boast—yes, you boast of being a Catholic. John, get down on your knees and beg God to make you a good one—one who is able to give a reason for the faith that is in him; one who is willing to follow the great Commandment of Jesus Christ, to love your neighbor as yourself and to love your neighbors' children, John, as you do your own.

"Whatsoever you do even to the least of My little ones you do unto Me." It is regrettable, John (and this I have not written in my talk this afternoon. It is impromptu), it is regrettable that you and I and millions more like us forget that when we put financial rights above human rights we choose gold instead of God. When we starve little children with needless hunger, we starve Jesus Christ, the Wanderer over the face of the earth. When we permit the confiscation of homes to go on simply because insurance companies and banks must retain their lending processes and their rights to confiscation, oh, like the keeper of the inn of old, we are expelling Jesus Christ because there is no room for Him in the great inn of America. Whatsoever we do to the least we do to the crucified Christ.

Thus, in fairness, John, for I do not care to be dogmatic—you have all the talent of Wall Street attorneys at your command. You have the vested interests of finance to assist you. You have the erudition of Harvard, of Yale, of Princeton, of Columbia, to coach you. Will you permit the representatives of my servant girls, my laborers and my farmers and my children to meet your talent in open debate on the floor of Congress and to kill or to make to live the Frazier-Lemke Bill which is the only bill that can save the homes of 32-million people? John O'Connor, that is the challenge that I cast before you this afternoon.

Are you sportsman enough, are you American and Christian enough to accept my challenge, John? I think you are.

Are the servants of the money changers, however, courageous enough to do battle with my servant girls and my children through their Representatives?

John, I wish you God's blessing. If by fair means you are able to win, God be with you. If the representatives of my servant girls and my spiritual sons and daughters are able to drive the money changers from the temple with their sacred calf of gold, God be with us! Good-bye, John. That is an old Anglo-Saxon word which means "God be with you" from the bottom of my heart.

Fiction of a Free Press; Greatest Menace Within

Washington, D. C.—A victory for the freedom of the press is being widely chronicled, as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision throwing out the late Senator Huey Long's special tax on big newspapers opposed to his regime.

The Louisiana law, which imposed a 2 per cent tax on the gross advertising revenue of newspapers of more than 20,000 circulation, "soaked" those papers in New Orleans and elsewhere which fought his program. Its terms excepted the small country dailies that were favorable to him. Such a frankly "punitive" enactment could not hope to escape invalidation. There is no defense, ever, for such high-handed dictatorship.

The right of the freedom of the press is well stated in the supreme court decision by Justice George Sutherland: "A free press stands as one of the great interpreters between the government and the people. To allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves."

Real Danger Lies Within

But the fetters most to be feared for the press are not those which are imposed upon it from without.

When has the untrammeled free press of America ever campaigned for a just and living annual wage, with jobs for all able and willing to work?

When has the free press ever campaigned for cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer?

When has a free press campaigned for the sanctity of human rights above the sanctity of property rights?

When has the press used its freedom to advocate the nationalizing of important public resources?

Where or when has the press ever been free to voice even an unbiased opinion on the constitutional right of Congress to coin and regulate the value of money; to say nothing at all of rescuing that privilege from the hands of private owners?

No dictatorship, no censorship of officious public authority has interfered with the freedom of the press to declare its own voice upon these matters.

Who Owns the Press?

The mounting tide of direct bank ownership of the nation's daily newspapers is the real challenge to a free press that should concern the nation. However one may debate the control of individual newspapers by banks, the fact remains that newspapers have virtually no other source of income than their advertising revenue. The big advertisers, sure of themselves, do not hesitate to boast of their influence over the press. Advertisers, in their own turn, are always at the mercy of the banking oligarchy. So that, with whatever fine words we choose to cloak the fiction, the fact remains that the tie-up can be traced directly from Wall Street to the editorial office.

Newspapers were founded by editors. Editorial enterprise won them their place of power and influence in the national picture. Once big, the newspapers instinctively and inescapably take on the thinking methods of a great industry. However they hope to champion the people's cause, big newspapers—like big bankers—actually believe that the people's ultimate welfare is incidental to their own.

GREETINGS

WITH this issue, SOCIAL JUSTICE, the weekly newspaper of the National Union, makes its bow. Friday, the thirteenth, holds no terrors for the lusty infant; indeed, we see the coincidence as a fortuitous auspice but truly a dire omen for the foes of social justice. With obligation to no advertisers and committed to no partisan interest, the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be open to free and fearless expression. Your receipt of this copy will be acknowledgement that your subscription has been entered.

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PRESS REVIEWS

CRITICISM BY ANTICIPATION is offered to Social Justice by the New York Star Eagle. "After many thousands of requests from his radio audience," the editor observes, "the fighting priest from the little Michigan hamlet which he made famous, has agreed to go in for a regular weekly publication to further his principles. The new publication no doubt will be a 'little ball o' fire!'"

We hope this prophecy may be fulfilled and the "little ball of fire" tossed into some dankly dark corners. May it smoke out the money changers from the temple and burn up the sloth which keeps want in the midst of plenty. May it be a fiery torch to light the way to a people's victory!

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Mencken Takes F. D. R. Apart

The greatest president since Hoover has carried on his job with an ingratiating grin upon his face, like that of a snake oil vendor at a village carnival, and he has exhibited precisely the same sense of responsibility. . . . There is, to give it a polite name, a fine resilience in him; he keeps his principles fluid, like the assets of a well managed bank.

If he became convinced tomorrow that coming out for cannibalism would get him the votes he sorely needs, he would begin fattening a missionary in the White House backyard some Wednesday. Having made the mess, he will volunteer heroically for the job of cleaning it up.

There was a time when the Republicans were scouring the country for a behemoth to pit against him. Now they begin to grasp the fact that, if they can beat him at all, which seems most likely, they can beat him with a Chinaman, or even a Republican. Every vote will be cast for or against him. His opponent will be only the residuary legatee, the innocent bystander.

In the above words, America's Public Satirist No. 1, writing in the American Mercury diagnoses the shortcomings of "Let's-Try-It-Anyway" Roosevelt. Foes of the new deal will welcome Henry L. Mencken's unsparing indictment and friends of the old deal will chortle. But the errors of the new deal experiments are no apology for the old. The old days, in which the rugged individualism of the American pioneer was borrowed to mask the free booting piracy of the profit privateer, are gone. However completely Doctor Roosevelt's new deal may have failed, the country will positively not return to the old deal. America will GO ON—not back.

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Wall Street Journal

A newspaper is a private enterprise, owing nothing whatever to the public. It is emphatically the property of the owner. Editors take their policy from their employers, but many newspaper owners encourage the public in the delusion that it is the editor of a newspaper who dictates the selection of news and expressions of opinion. The proprietor considers his newspaper a plain business proposition. It is just that—no more and no less.

The revered apostle of big business certainly clarifies the status of modern newspaper ownership. The severest critic of the commercial-minded press could put it no more frankly. The proprietor considers his newspaper as a plain business proposition; editors take his orders. That fine balance between the business office and the editorial side which pioneer newspaper builders sought to maintain, holding the editorial function as a sacred public trust to be kept free at any cost, is gone with the Dodo.

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The Progressive Miner

When Congressmen John J. O'Connor of New York and Pat Boland of Pennsylvania finished their castigations of the Rev. Father Coughlin from the floor of the House of Representatives on Feb. 18, reports say that three-fourths of the House members—Democrats and Republicans alike—roundly cheered and applauded them. What either said that should have brought cheers is not discernible by a perusal of the Congressional Record. . . . Neither of them, as far as we can find, made the slightest attempt to answer the charges made against them by Coughlin, and our guess is that neither ever will or CAN. To us, the applauding . . . reaffirms our already confirmed opinion that there is no difference between the two old parties when their mutual racket is threatened.

Name calling, ridicule, and the flippant use of such cliches as "a priest's place is in his pulpit," "silver speculator," etc. are not ANSWERS to specific charges. The public, which means the voters, are not to be fooled any longer. Hundreds of letters pouring in upon Congressman O'Connor carry the question, "What about Postnikoff, Mr. O'Connor?" The Progressive Miner's editorial makes another telling point which in like manner speaks for a whole section of the public, and that is the conviction that "there is no difference between the old parties." It comes down to a matter of the people's interests versus both parties.

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Belleville (ILL.) News Democrat

New deal economists, poring over the unemployment problem, have singled out a modest little factory in Memphis, Tennessee, as the greatest possible trouble spot in the entire country. It is the plant where the Rust brothers are putting together their new cotton picking machinery.

The machine is supposed to pick 2,200 pounds of cotton in 90 minutes; doing the work of 100 men. The effect of this upon hand labor in the South, and the entire system of tenant farming, is something which the economists do not like to contemplate. Displacement of men by machines continues to be a problem, despite the claims that many of these innovations have advanced the standard of living and, often, increased employment. The Machinery and Allied Products Institute, in a recent report, discloses that one out of every four employed persons owes his job to 18 new industries developed since 1880. It asserts furthermore that employment is now nearest normal in the highly mechanized industries, and lags in those occupations where machines are least used.

AN EDITORIAL

What, No Poet Laureate?

CLAUDE BOWERS, who is doing a little ambassadoring in Spain for the United States government, was more than a stuffed shirt when there was occasion to write the 1932 Democratic platform. He was a poet.

Now that the 1932 Democratic platform was carefully filed in the waste-paper basket on the day when President Roosevelt signed the AAA, we wonder what kind of a word Houdini will appear upon the stage to be the new "poet laureate" for the Democrats at their meeting in Philadelphia.

It appears that the Spanish ambassador, the Honorable Claude Bowers, is to be recalled to do the trick. If not he, it is widely rumored that Eddie Cantor, Bugs Baer, Professor Lewis Haney and others of their ilk may be commandeered by the Democratic National Committee to entertain—and fool—the people once more.

Of course every person knows that the AAA—the program for crop destruction and crop restriction—was incorporated in the Republican platform in 1932. "Production at a profit for the farmers" was the theme song which President Roosevelt and his associates crooned into the ears of the middlewest.

While writing of political platforms, let us inspect the record of the Democratic 1928 platform. Here is what it says about the Federal Reserve Bank when Alfred Emanuel Smith was a candidate:

"The Federal Reserve system, created and inaugurated under Democratic auspices, is the greatest legislative contribution to constructive business ever adopted. The administration of the system for the advantage of stock-market speculators should cease. It must be administered for the benefit of farmers, wage earners, merchants, manufacturers, and others engaged in constructive business."

Everybody knows that Claude Bowers' predecessor who wrote the 1928 platform was the ex-poet laureate. For events have proven the Federal Reserve Banking System to be a monstrosity which is associated with less than living wages, agricultural depression, confiscation of homes and general misery.

Now, that the public mind is beginning to focus its attention upon a 1936 platform, it is widely rumored in very influential circles that the Democrats are about to incorporate the following plank:

"We believe in old age security to the extent that every citizen over the age of 60 will receive a pension of $100 a month."

This of course should not be characterized as chicanery nor should reputable newspapers lend little credence to this palpable vote-catching dishonesty. It is mere political poetry.

If Mr. Roosevelt had cared to establish security for the aged he could have done so long before this date. However, America must have its poet laureates and the children of America must be amused by the fairy stories of Alice in Wonderland. (So the politicians think!)

Are Crime Courts Forum or Circus?

Dignity of Judcial Proceedings Suffers at Hands of Both Press and Bar

THE recent spectacle of a courtroom transformed into the atmosphere of a three-ring circus, during the Hauptmann trial, provoked the American Bar Association to consider means of preserving the dignity of judicial proceedings.

The recommendations of the bar committee, composed of ex-Judge Oscar Hallam of Minneapolis, John Kirkland Clark of New York City, Dean Albert J. Harne of the University of Illinois Law School, and Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, aroused the resentment of the press and radio worlds.

All Seek Limelight

It seems to be a case of the "pot calling the kettle black." There is no doubt that the press, in its eagerness to satisfy the morbid curiosity of its readers, over-stepped the bounds in the Lindbergh case. But, had not the presiding judge, the prosecuting attorney and the lawyers for the defense been consumed with a burning desire to become stars of the motion picture screen and radio, with all the attendant publicity, the defendant might have been tried with more decency and order in the courtroom.

Since we are a nation of hero-worshippers, it seems to be the desire of every petty court official and police officer, having jurisdiction over notorious criminals, to share the limelight enjoyed by their charges. In this way the guilt of the felon is adulterated by the public's admiration for anyone clever enough to "break into print."

Press Talks Back

It is undeniable that the press showed the Hollywood influence as it dramatically clowned for the relish of the thrill-seeking public.

Resentful of the bar committee's implication of censure, the Editor and Publisher, speaking for the American press, suggests the bench and bar examine its own conscience.

"Curb the strutting, shouting prosecutor who turns a trial into a vendetta," says the press.

Meanwhile, Thomas E. Dewey, a special presecutor of rackets in New York, addressing a luncheon of the District Attorney's Association of New York State, blamed the bar and courts for clinging to obsolete theories of criminal law. He warned that unles the bar becomes actively interested in revisional legislation, the people "will rise in just wrath."

"We are still submitting to straightjackets imposed centuries ago on royal tyrants by revolt of an oppressed people," he points out. The Constitutional privilege against self-incrimination, established to protect innocent commoners from torture, now hedges law enforcement. The greatest danger no longer is that innocent men may be found guilty but that those who engage in organized criminal pursuits consistently go free.

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Frazier-Lemke Farm Relief Bill Is Vital to All

Cities to Share In Its Benefits

SINCE the so-called Soldiers' Bonus legislation was first discussed, no other piece of legislation has been of such great interest to the American people as the Frazier-Lemke Bill, known legally as H.R. 2066, "The Farmers' Farm Relief Act." It is beginning to occupy the attention of the American public as much as did the Prohibition legislation of the last decade. The reason for this is attributable to many facts, among which are, first, the need to rescue 32 million persons from an unbearable financial load and, second, the growing determination to challenge the present Federal Reserve banking system.

The Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill simply accepts the real wealth of the nation, consisting of the lands and buildings and livestock on the farms, as a base for credit. Hitherto, the only base for credit used by the Federal Reserve banks was the mass of securities held by these privately owned banks. Naturally, the owners of the Federal Reserve bank are opposed to the Frazier-Lemke Bill because it proposes to legislate that the real agricultural wealth of America is just as sound a base against which both credit and currency may be issued as is the mass of stocks and bonds held in the vaults of the Federal Reserve banks. Therefore, the money changers say that the Bill is inflationary.

Inflation a Myth

As a matter of fact, it contains no inflationary principle that is not already operating through the instrumentality of the Federal Reserve banks. It simply challenges the right of these banks to limit the issuance of credit and currency against the stocks of manufacturing corporations and the bonds of New York skyscraper buildings.

It places on a par with automobile factories the hundreds of farms which are just as valuable, and accepts on the same principle the barn and farm home and the herds of cattle as the Federal Reserve bankers accept the Fifth Avenue apartments, the night clubs and other bonded property in New York City. In other words, the Frazier-Lemke Bill gives the farmer the same opportunity to obtain credit as it does the manufacturer and the cliff-dwellers in the city.

Not Class Legislation

Today the farmers of America owe $8,000,000,000 on mortgages alone. These mortgages bear 6, 7 and sometimes as high as 8 per cent interest. It is a fact that approximately 2,000 farms are being foreclosed every legal day of the year because our agricultural class is not able to meet their mortgage debts. No one denies that agriculture is the prime and essential industry in any nation. Unless the farmers produce food and the raw material for clothing and shelter, no nation can subsist in prosperity.

Unless the 32 million farmers, comprising more than one-fifth of our population, are able to produce their products at a profit, urban industry is faced with losing a great portion of its market for shoes, refrigerators, motor cars, furniture, textiles and every other item that is factory produced. This means the closing down of factories, together with forced idleness for the city laborer. It seems equitable and necessary that this market of 32 million people be preserved, and likewise it seems ludicrous to claim that the Frazier-Lemke Bill is class legislation because, upon analysis, it proves itself to be necessary for the welfare of all citizens.

The Agricultural Depression

While the city laborer and merchant both complain that the depression has been operating since 1929, the farmer maintains that he is in his seventeenth year of depression. In 1919 America witnessed its high point of agricultural income. Year by year that income has dropped from $17,000,000,000 in 1919 to approximately $5,000,000,000 in 1932. The income has increased since 1932 but this increase has been largely due to government benefits.

The agricultural depression has affected every element. The wages earned by agricultural labor have fallen, the value of the livestock and the entire productive capital have depreciated tremendously. The item of land and buildings has dropped from $78,000,000,000 in 1929 to less than $33,000,000,000 for 1935.

This tremendous deflation is serious in itself. It is more serious when we consider that the fixed charges against agriculture have been reduced scarcely at all. It is still more serious when we consider that the goods the farmer has had to buy have not been reduced proportionally to the goods the farmer has to sell.

All profit has been wiped out. This is an important fact for every manufacturer, every wholesaler, every retailer, and every laboring man in America.

Fixed Overhead Ruinous

In analyzing the business of agriculture, it is important to note that the burden of debt, which was practically $9,500,000,000 when the farms of America were valued at $78,000,000,000, remains at $8,000,000,000 when the farms of America are valued at less than $33,000,000,000. The billion and one-half does not represent a debt that has been paid, but rather the extent of farm liquidation—the good farms that have passed into the hands of the creditors through the inability of the farmer to carry the burden. The interest on this debt is approximately $480,000,000 a year.

There is another item of "fixed overhead" in taxes. This item amounts to a minimum of $400,000,000 a year.

It is these two items, interest and taxes, that have wrecked the business of farming for the last seventeen years.

THE FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL

The Frazier-Lemke Bill, as now printed, is composed of nineteen separate sections which are listed briefly as follows:

SECTION 1: This names the Bill as "The Farmers' Farm Relief Bill."

SECTION 2: This indicates that the government will perform its solemn promise and duty and place American agriculture on a basis of equality with other industries by providing an adequate system of credit, through which farm indebtedness and farm mortgages now existing may be liquidated and refinanced through real estate mortgages on the amortization plan, at 1½ per cent interest and 1½ per cent principal per annum, and through mortgages on livestock used for breeding or agricultural purposes at 3 per cent interest per annum through the use of the machinery of the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Reserve banking system.

SECTION 3: Authorizes and directs the Farm Credit Administration to liquidate, refinance, and take up farm mortgages and other farm indebtedness, existing at the date of enactment of this Act, by making real estate loans, secured by first mortgages on farms, to an amount equal to the fair value of such farms and 75 per centum of the value of insurable buildings and improvements thereon, through the use of the machinery of the Federal land banks and national farm-loan associations, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of this Act with expedition.

SECTION 4: Authorizes and directs the Farm Administration to liquidate, refinance, and take up chattel mortgages and other farm indebtedness, existing at the date of enactment of this Act, by making loans at the rate of 3 per cent interest per annum, secured by first mortgages on livestock, to an amount equal to 65 per cent of the fair market value thereof, such loans to run for a period of one year, with right of renewal from year to year for ten years.

SECTION 5: Sets aside $100,000 for the operation of the Farm Administration to carry out the provision of this Act.

SECTION 6: Arranges for the method of financing. It reads as follows: The funds with which to liquidate and refinance existing farm mortgages and other farm indebtedness shall be provided by the issuing of farm-loan bonds by the Farm Credit Administration, through the Land Bank Commissioner and Federal land banks, as now provided by law, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum, if secured by mortgages on farms, and 3 per cent per annum if secured by chattel mortgages on livestock. These bonds, after delivery to the Farm Credit Administration, may, by it, be sold at not less than par to any individual or corporation, or to any State, National, or Federal Reserve bank, or to the Treasurer of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Federal Reserve and National banks to invest their available surplus and net profits, after the dividends are paid to their stockholders, in such farm-loan bonds.

[These notes are not to be issued by the Federal Reserve banks. The Bill specifically intends that they are to be issued by the Federal Reserve Board, and all the profits therefrom will accrue to the government. Bear in mind that the Federal Reserve Board consists of members solely appointed by the government. While related to the Federal Reserve banks, the gentlemen who sit upon the Federal Reserve Board are government officers and are independent of the privately owned Federal Reserve banks and their officers.]

SECTION 7: Compels the Federal Reserve Board to purchase any bonds issued by the Farm Credit Administration which are not bought by private individuals, and further compels the Federal Reserve Board to deliver $5, $10, $20, etc., notes to the Land Bank Commissioner equal to the value of the bonds to the amount not exceeding $3,000,000,000.

SECTION 8: Directs that the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal land banks shall turn over all payments of interest and principal on such farm-loan bonds, for which the Federal Reserve Board issues Federal Reserve notes, to the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be by him kept for the purpose of redeeming said Federal Reserve notes and shall be reinvested by him as a sinking fund in farm-loan bonds issued under the provision of this Act.

SECTION 9: Provides for the retirement of the Federal Reserve Board notes issued against the farm-loan bonds, to avoid inflation.

SECTION 10: Creates a Board of Agriculture consisting of one member from each state, elected by the farmers of such state, who shall be elected by delegates selected by a mass convention of farmers in each county or parish within the United States, who are indebted and declare it to be their intention to take advantage of this Act, such county or parish convention to be its own judge as to who are bona fide farmers and otherwise eligible to participate in its proceedings.

SECTIONS 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 describe the operation of this Farm Credit Administration.

SECTION 17: Provides that the benefits of this Act shall also extend to any farmer, or member of his family, who lost his or her farm through indebtedness or mortgage foreclosure since 1921 and who desires to purchase part or all of the farm lost or another like farm. It shall also extend to any tenant, or member of his or her family, who desires to purchase an encumbered farm, provided he or she has lived on and operated a farm as a tenant for at least two years prior to the enactment of this Act.

SECTION 18: Gives the Board of Agriculture power to extend the time payments due on loans made under this Act.

SECTION 19: Charges the person responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Act to do all things necessary and convenient to accomplish its purpose with expedition.

E. C. Kennedy Outlines Plan

"It won't be necessary for the Democrats to write a new platform," says E. H. Everson, president of the Farmers Education and Co-operative Union of America. "Except for repealing prohibition, they haven't used a bit of it. The one they wrote four years ago will be just as good."

Edward L. Kennedy, national secretary of the union, sounds the warning, "We still have a representative form of government," and adds:

"The Farmers' union will support candidates, regardless of party label, who believe in representative government and abide by it. We shall oppose, just as vigorously, the surrender of our representative government to the bureaucrats in Washington.

"The government still belongs to the people, and as far as we are concerned, we will use all the strength and energy we've got to put the government back in the hands of the people.

The Farmers' Candidate

"The man who ought to be elected president," Mr. Kennedy continues, "is the man who will support the Frazier-Lemke refinancing bill and the 'cost of production' bill; who favors payment of the soldier's bonus with new money; who will stop issuing interest-breaking, tax-exempt government bonds; and who favors a Bank of the United States, owned and controlled by the government.

"That is the kind of man who deserves our support for president. It's a question of which candidate will support those principles."

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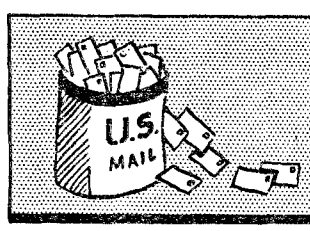
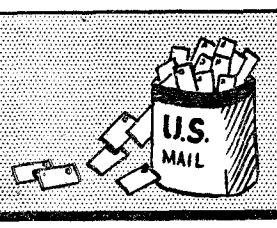


THE PEOPLE SPEAK



TO the Editor: As one of the organizers for the National Union for Social Justice, I am addressing a very sincere appeal for unity and the abolition of petty bickering and pet schemes among us who know so well that something is wrong with our economic system. We, the producers, workers, life sinews of the nation, supply the wealth that clothes and feeds us all.

There is but one crisis is this nation today, and by that crisis and by your activity for or against it will you be known. As in the birth throes of this nation, we recall all as either patriot or tory, so shall we be marked to future generations! This is an issue that must be faced, as these United States can never go back to the old order.

Let our common bond be our poverty, our common aim Social Justice! Alone, we are less than dust; together, we can do our will. There is but one right and that is the people's right! Let the fire of public opinion burn so fiercely that each man must test true or forfeit his citizenship.

—Buffalo, N. Y.

An Announcement

This page is yours. As the people speak, their voice will have a hearing in this forum. Anonymous communications cannot be considered. All letters must be signed with the name and address of their writers, as evidence of good faith. However, when so requested, the confidence of writers will be respected and their names not printed with their letter.

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Handicap of Neutrality

To the Editor: Sufferers from the current neutrality neurosis overlook the fact that it is as imprudent for people in glass houses to throw stones as it is for a nation dependent on imported raw materials to lay down the precedent of embargoing raw materials as a neutrality principle.

There are certain raw materials without which not only would our defense be seriously handicapped, but our standards of living in peacetime be seriously lowered. As matters now stand, there is little likelihood of our ever being in want. But were the control of the seas or the control over the traffic in essential commodities to change hands, or were we to start embargo boomerangs, the problem might well become acute.

With a great increase in population we may also well become a food importing instead of a food exporting nation, especially since much of our crop-raising land is losing its fertility.

—New York, N. Y.

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Who Fears Inflation?

To the Editor: The people who are opposing inflation are mostly those who live on the income from bonds or mortgages or who have a fixed salary. By keeping up a scarcity of money and making it hard to obtain, these people think they are keeping down living costs.

They have the leisure to travel and are able to take advantage of the exchange rate in foreign countries. We are now in the throes of deflation and this creates hard money. Hard money always makes hard times.

Billions in gold and silver are stagnant in bank vaults. There isn't enough money in circulation to permit credit expansion and the consequent return of prosperity.

A huge nation-wide building boom would follow inflation. We have labor and materials and there exists a demand for goods of all kinds, but this demand cannot be met because of the inadequate amount of money in circulation.

—Highland Park, Mich.

Real Neutrality Urged

To the Editor: A true neutrality policy would mean that we could not sell munitions to belligerent nations during actual warfare, and that we could trade in all commodities, but must make no distinction between belligerents.

The adoption of legislation giving the president "discretionary" power to add or subtract commodities at will is a decision to select sides in each dispute. We are squarely in the field of foreign alliances. We are abandoning the advice of George Washington. We are making our diplomacy subject to diplomatic decisions made in foreign capitals. We are no longer guided by an American policy but instead by a European one. —New York.

Court as Party Issue

To the Editor: All this ballyhoo about the supreme court and the Constitution is nothing more or less than Republican propaganda, to put the rascals out, and put the rascals in. That is all the difference there is in the two old capitalistic, financed, owned and controlled parties of capitalism. It seems to me the Democratic party as well as the Republican party don't want to curb the usurped power of nine dictators, the ex-corporation lawyers, upholders of and tools of capitalism. I believe this Democratic administration is not even sincere in its stupidity. But wants to make the people believe it is trying to do something for them, and passing the buck to the supreme court where they know it will be declared unconstitutional. —Dayton, Ohio.

BLIND JUSTICE

Great Justice stands, with blinded eyes, to hold
The level Scales. But tongue in cheek and sly,
To tip the balance, even this they buy—
Come those who lay a little heavier gold,
And laugh, to see how easily it's done.
For them there seems no limit but the sky.
This is no new thing underneath the sun!

The poor is poor indeed. For him the Scale
Tips high. O, when will Justice tear away
That blinding bandage to let in the day;
Reveal to all the Truth that must avail?
Too long the apathetic people stand
Huddled like sheep—a voiceless mass of gray—
Unshepherded in this their fruitful land!

—Alice M. Holmes, Lakewood, Ohio

A Mother Urges Inquiry

To the Editor: The nation watches with increasing interest the progress of the senate munitions committee's investigation. When I say that, I am sure that I speak for the millions of mothers who, like myself, look forward with dread to what the years may have in store for our sons. The tragic thing is that the investigation comes 20 years too late. Senator Nye's unalterable determination and honesty have served to take the glamour and the glory out of those days of 1917 and 1918, and have shown us what the war really was—an episode of mud and blood, and money. And millions of us mothers will know the reason why next time before we let our little boys go out to die that the House of Morgan may live. If, as you say, the profit motive has been the big factor in the investigation, then let us thank God that for once some good has come out of that evil.

—Milwaukee, Wis.

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Support From St. Louis

To the Editor: Ever since the inception of the National Union for Social Justice, the greatest peace-time movement in the history of our country, we have followed its developments through the radio broadcasts of Father Coughlin. We have never felt the urge to get in the thick of a fight for humanity more deeply than in this instance.

Voices from high places have arisen to condemn the National Union and its founders, but that was to be expected. One cannot launch a fight for independence without bringing down a shower of abuse and condemnation from the overlords. It is only natural and human for a man, or group of men, to put up a stiff fight for the retention of a racket that keeps him rolling in wealth and luxury.

If you have not joined the National Union, do so at once and have a part in this great movement.

—St. Louis, Mo.

"Only One Right Side"

To the Editor: I do not think there are two sides to any question. There is only one side and that is the right side. Everybody knows that a criminal is a criminal and a good woman is a good woman. It is only confusing the people to pretend that every question has its opposite point of view. There are standards in this world, taught by our great spiritual and religious leaders. If these standards were upheld, the world would be a much better place to live in; people would be kinder and more considerate; wages would be higher; children would be better brought up and the young girls and boys of today would not spend most of their time drinking cocktails and dancing half the night. The trouble with the younger generation is that it has no traditions.

—Boston, Mass.

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Definition of War

To the Editor: After reading many articles in the news concerning the World war investigations made by the senate committee in Washington, this is my definition of war: "War, in reality, is a blind pilgrimage of the innocent masses passing through a camouflaged path of righteous assurances into a play cleverly conceived by demons of the inferno disguised as saints who seek a petty livelihood through deceiving their own people."

—Detroit, Michigan

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Who Holds the Bag?

To the Editor: I agree with many others on the unfair refunding of the $50,000,000 due to the repeal of the AAA. Who is profiting by it? As usual—the big fellow. Who is left holding the bag? The poor sucker, the individual consumer. We paid the tax—it was passed on to us. Why not refund our money too?

I was always left to understand the people made the laws, but it seems different today. Dictatorship, a law is made by one, or a group of a few and then it isn't a law. When is a law not a law?

—Arlington Heights, Ill.

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Father Coughlin's Fight

To the Editor: I have been listening to Father Coughlin's broadcasts for seven years and last year heard him on 32 out of 33 broadcasts. I am convinced that he is a capable and trustworthy leader. He is not seeking any personal gain nor is he fighting for any party or group of people, but for the welfare of all the people.

He has challenged any newspaper or editor to prove any one of the 16 principles of the National Union for Social Justice to be unsound or un-American. But those opposed to the National Union are not interested in principles but try to belittle him with lying propaganda to mislead the American public, as Hugh Johnson tried to last April.

It is time for the voters to organize and unless they do we cannot expect any lasting prosperity.

—Manitowoc, Wis.

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Hope in National Union

To the Editor: I look to the National Union for Social Justice with a great deal of hope. Having the utmost confidence in its inspired founder, I sincerely trust that under his consecrated leadership much can and will be done to ameliorate existing conditions while we are passing through the inevitable change.

The National Union for Social Justice, in my opinion, is simply trying to make our country what it ought to be—an ideal democracy.

"Back of all reform lies the means of getting it," declared Woodrow Wilson. "Back of the question what we want is the question, HOW are we going to get it? The immediate thing we must do is to resume popular government."

—San Francisco, Calif.

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Women Workers Protest

To the Editor: At the Liberty League dinner the other night Al Smith was very solicitous about the middle class wage earner, who, he said, would be paying the taxes for the national debt. He also took credit for having enacted the Workmen's Compensation Act in New York state, but why were the women city employes so discriminated against in this legislation? Last May, because of lack of legislation in their behalf, the supreme court upheld the present law and 50,000 New York City Civil Service workers were denied their rights. While the highest paid officials have received large awards for injuries received while riding in their automobiles on state highways, when we are ill or injured, we must pay full price for treatment. We are exposed to filth and the most contagious diseases in the line of duty, but are without compensation if we become ill. This is the social justice we city workers are experiencing, under the leadership of Al Smith and Tammany Hall.

—New York City Service Employe.

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Nye as a Fact Finder

To the Editor: The work of the munitions investigating committee was for a very worthy purpose—namely, to determine for the people of this country just what part the munitions interests and big bankers played, if any, in getting this country into the World war. It is beside the point as to whether or not the names of Woodrow Wilson and Carter Glass will last longer than the names of other men. The point is, What is the truth? What does the record say? Kindly have some critic explain definitely just what the difference is between Woodrow Wilson's "diplomatic evasion" and "falsification".

—Prairie du Chien, Wis.

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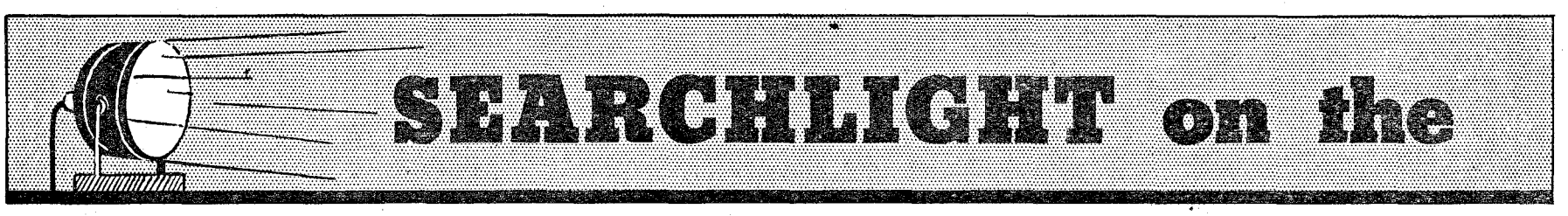

Colonel Frank Knox Confuses the Nation

Would-Be President Talks of Stabilizing a Gold Dollar on Non-existent Supply of Gold

BEFORE the Tri-State Insurance Underwriters convention at Cincinnati recently, Colonel Frank Knox, Chicago Daily News publisher and Republican aspirant for the White House, discussed the Gold Standard.

His ambition is exceeded only by his ignorance of his subject. Mr. Knox said: "Let us plan to stabilize the dollar at its present gold valuation. We have the means to do it. We have that immense heap of unused gold in the Treasury and that swollen heap of silver which, after all, must be worth something. So that men can begin to plan to put the dollar on a gold basis again, make it convertible into gold on demand and hold it stable."

Publisher Knox hasn't read the newspapers, for our currency has been officially stabilized at $35 an ounce since January 30, 1934. One ounce of gold is exchangeable for 35 paper dollars. An ordinary citizen cannot exchange paper money for gold but a foreigner or a citizen with a bank balance in a foreign country, may do so in any amount.

Why We Lost the Market

Sage Knox did not explain that the 69 per cent increase (from $20.67 to $35 per ounce) was necessary. Argentina, our competitor in the wheat and pork products market, all the British colonies, Norway, Sweden and Japan, had all raised the currency price of gold long before we did.

It is suggested that Colonel Knox ask a Liverpool importer of wheat, pork or cotton, why he doesn't purchase in the American market. Colonel Knox would learn that gold is the common denominator used in reckoning the exchangeability of the various currencies for each other. He would learn that the stabilization of our dollar at $35 per ounce of gold has cost the American farmer many billions in the last two years. The 69 per cent increase in the currency price of gold is far less than the increase in pesos, shillings, yen, etc. The percentage increases in the number of currency units exchangeable for one ounce of gold in the various countries are: United States, 69%; Argentina, 117%; Australia, 107%; New Zealand, 106%; Denmark, 104%; Japan, 191%.

No Liverpool importer can afford to buy American raw materials, for to get dollars to pay the bill, he would have to give more shillings than he would have to give to buy pesos of equivalent purchasing power. Any smart schoolboy can readily see why Argentine took our wheat and pork products market.

Where All the Gold Went

Sage Knox says: "We have that immense heap of unused gold in the Treasury." He hasn't learned that the Federal Reserve Banks were given gold certificates when gold was supposedly placed in the vaults of the United States government. When Federal Reserve Banks have gold certificates, they own the gold. The difference between $20.67 and $35 for each ounce of gold transferred to the government vaults amounted to $2.8 billion on January 30, 1934. This free gold, against which there were then no gold certificates outstanding, according to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, has now dwindled to slightly over $400 million. Yet, the would-be president blandly states: "Meantime, with all our gold and all our silver, this 59 cent dollar is not redeemable in either gold or silver."

Ask Mr. International Banker to enlighten you, Mr. Knox. He has obtained $2.4 billions in gold.

Silver, too, Dwindles

There is only one logical guess. Before the Secretary of the Treasury could spend any of his $2.8 billion stabilization fund, he had to issue more gold certificates to the New York Federal Reserve Bank to obtain Federal Reserve Notes or a deposit credit on a Federal Reserve Bank's book. Poor Mr. Morgenthau couldn't spend a cent of his $2.8 billions in this country until he sold the commodity gold to some Federal Reserve Bank to get funds to spend on his "stabilization" operations.

Yet the fair-haired boy of the Republican party pompously says: "Let us plan to stabilize the dollar at its present gold valuation—we have that immense heap of unused gold in the Treasury and that swollen heap of silver which, after all, must be worth something."

According to Mr. Morgenthau, the "swollen heap of silver" purchased through the stabilization fund amounts to less than $100 millions. The other silver bars held by the United States government are off-set by silver certificates which are warehouse receipts for the silver contained in these bars.

No sane person is in sympathy with the present mis-use of funds in the purchase of foreign silver. Knox rightfully criticized the present silver-purchasing policy but he doesn't explain why it is wrong.

"Meantime, with all our Gold and all our Silver, this 59 cent dollar is not redeemable in either Gold or Silver."

Needs Money Primer

Colonel Knox does not know that gold is available for all international accounts at $35 per oz. Silver is likewise available to anyone who wants to exchange silver certificates. The currency price of gold is all important to the American farmers and the working classes. Knox wants to exclude us from all world markets and force American laborers to compete in the domestic market with products from countries which have a lower standard of living and lower wage scales. A Primer on foreign exchange is suggested for Mr. Knox.

The Inflation Story of a Fortune and a $30 Pension

The Milwaukee Journal of Feb. 20, 1936, relates the plight of a German who entered this country with $40,000 in German marks and at 68 is in want and applying for a pension of $30 a month. The Journal cites the case as a warning against "inflation."

But the Journal overlooks the fact that a small group of private individuals since 1871 has usurped the sovereign power of the German government. The Reichbank, a private corporation, has exercised the sovereign money power that the German people should have entrusted only to their government. That minority group, and not the official German government, or the people, was responsible for the destruction of the German mark.

Under the guise of "paying off" the internal debt of Germany, which amounted to some 60 billion marks when the Versailles treaty was signed in 1919, the private owners of the Reichbank issued trillions of Reichbank notes. Those who directed this deliberate destruction of the Reichbank notes were not the victims of politicians. The German government and people were the victims of that minority group who exercised the money power and issued privately created money.

The National Union for Social Justice seeks to avoid a repetition of the German debacle in the United States. Private individuals are now manufacturing private money, with which they purchase billions and billions of U. S. government bonds. Some day the suggestion will be made that these bonds be paid off with the private notes issued by the Federal Reserve Banks. The same fraud will then be perpetrated upon the American people. Incalculable sums of Federal Reserve notes will be paid into the money stream of the United States and the purchasing power of the dollar will be destroyed.

The Patman bill provides for the payment to the veterans in settlement of their back pay $2-billion U. S. legal tender money. This money would be interest-free at the point of origin. The Frazier-Lemke bill provides that the government set up a fund to be loaned to farmers at 1½ per cent. This money, borrowed by farmers, would be used to pay off their present 6 or 7 per cent mortgages.

The U. S. legal tender need only bear the following inscription to avoid the bugaboo of inflation: "This U. S. legal tender cannot be used as a base for bank created money."

This would prevent the banks using this U. S. legal tender as a base for ten to thirty times that amount of credit money or bankers' privately created book money.

We ask the Milwaukee Journal to please investigate the private counterfeiters who destroyed the German mark.

MINORITY RULE

Those who object to the organization of citizens for definite political action (money reform) cry that this is minority rule.

Surely no sane person can claim that with the enormous natural resources that exist in the United States, present conditions would be perpetuated if the people really ruled through their elected representatives.

Do you think that Congress has served the people when it has allowed a minority group to usurp and exercise the sovereign power—the power to create, collect unearned interest and arbitrarily destroy the necessary medium of exchange? Have our legislators not been the money changers' servants?

As soon as a large number of citizens under forceful leadership, show signs of awakening to the exploitations of this special minority group, and organize to demand justice and the right to live and enjoy the magnificent abundance of these United States, the mighty howl goes up —"Demagogues inciting the masses"—"Minority Lobbyists"—"Keep 'so and so' out of politics"!

But the money changers certainly have not kept out of politics. Their control and presence in politics is the cause of our deplorable economic and social conditions. Is it not time that the rank and file of Americans mix into politics, first informing themselves and then demanding political action to drive the money changers and their servants out of our government.

Do you expect the money changers to co-operate in removing their special privileges—that of issuing and controlling the money of this nation; to cease controlling legislation; to stop using the controlled press and brainy editors to vilify individuals and organizations who demand the government issuance of honest money; to stop using the mask of deception and hypocrisy to ward off the exposure of their own great power and privilege; to give up their money privileges without a fight?

A mighty fight of honest and courageous citizens armed with an understanding of honest and scientific money principles and determination to fight for justice at any cost must be waged to destroy the money changer's minority rule and establish honest representative government. The Founders of this Nation refused to take the minority rule from the deadening hand of the Bank of England.

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MONEY CHANGERS

WHAT IS WEALTH? . . .

Confusion Between Money and Wealth Is Often Deliberate

WIDESPREAD CONFUSION between Wealth and Money is not accidental. It is the result of a deliberate program carried on by both deceivers and dupes. Only by making a clear distinction between the nature of *wealth* and *money* can we eliminate confusion.

The National City Bank of New York City should be thanked for the following clear-cut distinction between *wealth* and the *means* by which wealth is exchanged:

> "It is important to distinguish between real wealth that in itself satisfies some *human want*, and such instrumentalities of business as money, bank checks, promissory notes, bonds, stocks, and other evidence of claims or ownership which are often talked about as wealth." (National City Bulletin, Oct 1935 Page 153.)

We quote this for those who hesitate to believe and have accepted only bankers' ex-cathedra pronouncements. Unfortunately, many have not recognized that the purpose of most banker publications and banker statements is to protect our present unconstitutional and unscientific money system. It is seldom possible to find the truth stated in any banker publications or banker controlled newspapers.

Wealth in Abundance

Wealth consists of physical things used in sustaining and motivating life. We eat food, wear clothes, live in houses, drive automobiles, et cetera. These are physical realities. They are wealth and are subject to the law of physics.

Wealth consists of those products of work or energy which enable or empower life. Wealth can be produced by man utilizing the natural resources which are God-given and are practically limitable. A constant supply of new wealth available for human consumption is necessary to sustain life. The Creator has provided materials and facilities for practically unlimited production of wealth in volume needed for human existence and well-being.

The development of science has enabled us to tap practically unlimited sources of energy. Burning coal, wood, oil; the use of water power, electrical energy, are methods of utilizing stores of energy made available through the centuries by the processes of nature.

The purpose of organized industry is to harness natural sources of energy and to convert it into forms adapted to human consumption.

Money Control Device

When abundant sources of energy are available, a people may not only maintain life, but produce and improve every material requirement to make life less burdensome.

Scientific economics in its basic subject matter deals with the supplies of natural available energy and its transformation into forms useful in sustaining and empowering human life.

Money is a purely arbitrary man-made device and our money system now performs the tricks that certain men desire. Those who cause our money system to do tricks do not want you to understand.

Deliberate confusion is prolonging stagnation. The United States can produce enough wealth to sustain a very high standard of living for all willing to make an honest effort in a legitimate industry or profession. Since we can produce abundant wealth, why do we suffer those sickening contradictions, *poverty* and *idleness?*

The so-called Classical Economics taught in our large universities does not deal with the nature of wealth and how it is made available for human use. It eulogizes trick methods and false principles through which titles to own or consume wealth can be obtained without actually helping to produce wealth. To consume wealth one must first gain title to that wealth. A worker can get title by spending the wages he earns; a manufacturer by spending his salary or profits; a bond-owner by spending the money received on interest payments. Only private money creators can obtain titles to *wealth* without helping to produce wealth.

MONEY!

Questions and Answers

Much of the mystery of money is deliberate. The international bankers and their economists do not want the people to be informed. Father Coughlin's new book of 1,000 questions and simple direct answers places the whole subject within easy mastery of every person. Write for your copy direct to the Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, Royal Oak, Mich.

Do We Have a 59c Dollar?

International bankers who buy gold bars now have to pay 35 paper dollars per ounce of gold. Formerly they could get gold for $20.67 per ounce. In other words, for $20.67 the internationalists can now buy only 59% as much gold as formerly.

Therefore, the deceivers shout that we have a 59c dollar. In terms of grains of gold exchangeable for a paper dollar, that is a truthful statement, but in terms of commodities or services necessary in living, it is not true. Producers do not *earn* dollars to buy gold. They earn to buy food, clothing and shelter. They are concerned with the amount of the necessities of life obtainable for their dollars.

Revaluation of gold—increase in the currency price of gold bars did not affect the domestic monetary quantity.

Raw commodity products enter world markets. Liverpool importers of wheat, pork or cotton cannot buy in America because the increase in the price of gold from $20.67 to $35 is a lesser increase than the gold price increases of important competing agricultural exporting countries.

The crime is not that the currency price of gold was raised. The crime is that it was not raised enough. We not only cannot sell our products in world markets; we are victims of competition of farm products and manufactured goods imported into America from countries having a lower standard of living and lower wage scales. As long as farmers are pauperized, city workers must endure unemployment, low wages and high living costs.

The prices paid for farm products is a mere fraction of the cost of most finished food products. Low farm prices destroy farmers' purchasing power.

A higher currency price for gold would enable our farm products to enter world markets and eliminate the competition of imports.

Should we change the man-made arbitrary currency price of gold bars or foolishly attempt to raise the farm prices by crop destruction? Equitable farm commodity prices and full production spell full employment and prosperity for all.

The howl "widows and orphans and insurance policy holders have been robbed of 41c out of each dollar" is a deliberate falsehood foisted upon the people through the propaganda of the international bankers. In terms of farm products and other raw commodities, our dollars contain many more than 100 cents. Adequate dollars paid for farm products are necessary. The manipulations of the international bankers are not necessary and are destructive of our national well-being.

SILENCE, MYSTERY, CONFUSION

Successful analysis and understanding of the basic cause of our present deplorable economic condition, requires first a realization that honest, open discussion of the all important subject—Money—is obviously forbidden. The confusion and misinformation relative to money found in metropolitan newspapers certainly cannot be the product of ignorance. The so-called "World's Greatest Newspapers' staffs" are not innocently confused. Their immediate recognition of the truth when spoken and their determined efforts to stifle that truth, remove them from the category of those suffering from abysmal ignorance.

Daily columns of confusion and misunderstanding have led many intelligent Americans to believe that they cannot master the subject of money.

Sometimes we confuse superficial acquaintance with false principles, parading as education, with the ability to use native intelligence and arrive at the truth by the exercise of plain reason and common sense.

Money Talk Unpopular

That full, open and frank discussion of money has been practically impossible, is shown by the following quotations. Mr. H. G. Wells is reported to have said:

> "To write of currency is generally recognized as an objectionable, indeed, almost an indecent practice. Editors will implore the writer almost tearfully not to write about money. Not because it is an uninteresting subject, but because it has always been a profoundly disturbing one."
>
> "There has fallen upon our press a mixture of convention and terror that makes it impossible to print quite simple truths."—Hilaire Belloc.
>
> "It will doubtless surprise most readers to learn that this question of currency and banking reform is banned from the columns of our newspapers."—Arthur Kitson (World Famous English Inventor.)
>
> "With the monetary system of the whole world in chaos, this mystery has never been so carefully fostered as today."—Frederick Soddy (Great English Scientist.)

It's Not "Too Deep"

We hope that every reader will eliminate the thought that the subject is "too deep for him" and refuse to remain a victim of autosuggestion.

When economics and money are discussed in ordinary terms of one meaning, anyone possessing common sense can see the distinction between honest and false principles.

Money is mysterious because "experts" and "economists" have stooped to discuss it in special jargon having double meanings.

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Father Coughlin's WEEKLY LETTER

FINANCIAL FASCISM

IT IS COMMON though disappointing knowledge that our $10-billion in gold is not, and never was the property of the American people.

According to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau only $435-million of that fabulous hoard is owned by the citizens of the United States as a whole. At least $9,600-million of this gold is legally controlled and under the power of the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank.

The nationalization of gold in 1933 has proven beyond all question to be the shabbiest sham ever perpetrated to deceive the American people.

Only a few years ago we experienced a financial upheaval. Banks closed. Depositors were filched of their money. On investigation, the public found out that member banks of the Federal Reserve had been doctoring their books and making unsound loans to their own executives, directors and junior officers. It is still within the memory of all of us how the gold standard which, to the minds of the banking fraternity of this nation, was more precious than the moral standard of the Ten Commandments, had failed because it was a fraud.

More than $40-billion of bonds and stocks, insurance policies and bank notes had printed on them the solemn contract that they were redeemable in gold in a nation that had less than $3-billion of gold. It was better than 13 to 1 that you could never collect in this confidence game which was operated by those who had foisted such a standard of money on the American people, so that by controlling a handful of gold, they could control the nation itself. These and a thousand other experiences aroused the wrath of an exploited people to demand that the god of gold be dethroned.

Thus was passed the nationalization of gold act in 1933 which, by its very name, implied that henceforth gold was no longer a commodity to be owned and used by private individuals—banks, insurance companies, corporations—upon which they predicated unpayable debts. By its very name, it implied that the gold resident in this nation must now become the nation's property.

In fact, it became a felony for you or for me or for any other individual citizen to retain even a ten dollar gold piece. The money changers were driven out of the temple, so we thought. Their tables had been overturned!

Unfortunately, we have been so grossly disappointed in the workings of this nationalization of gold that we are inclined to become embittered as our ideals and hopes are crushed beneath the heel of hypocrisy.

What has happened? First of all, gold was not nationalized by the Nationalization Act of 1933. The proof for it is what has transpired during the past three weeks. The Federal Reserve Banks demand gold certificates from the United States Treasury and receive them. The Secretary of the Treasury openly admits that there is only $435-million of free gold in this nation. Boxes upon boxes of the precious metal are being freighted to London, Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels—shipped not to private individuals as such, but to private bankers who are struggling to retain the gold standard, the slave standard, in these nations for the suppression of the common people.

Although it is a felony, I repeat, for you or for me to retain a ten dollar gold piece, it proves to be an act of patriotism for the government to hand over the gold that they seized from you and from me to the Federal Reserve Bank, a private corporation empowered to coin and regulate our money and to reduce us to a standard of living on a par with the European standard, from which our forefathers escaped with the hope in their hearts of building a better nation and a better livelihood for their children on this side of the Atlantic.

What mad desperation has motivated this "gold" hypocrisy?

It was not enough to pledge our homes and farms and factories, our labor and our wealth, to borrow manufactured money from banks that were closed and unable to meet the demands of the people. They who promised to drive the money changers from the temple bestowed upon these very organizations in 1933 the unwarranted gift of all profits made by the Federal Reserve Banks. Under the presidency of Herbert Hoover at least part of these profits found their way into the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the American people and not of the bankers. Going to extremes beyond which the predecessors of this administration had never dared to venture, this administration not only legalizes that all gold is now controlled by the Federal Reserve Banks but today is calling upon the taxpayers to build a fortified vault for the Federal Reserve Banks at public expense.

Permit me to reproduce for you a page from the January issue of the Maryland Casualty Company Magazine. It is titled "Guardian of Gold." The article reads as follows:

"When the United States was only a few years old in the 1790's, the Treasury Department's single supply of gold was housed in the Philadelphia mint. It was guarded, so the story goes, by a single watchman. When he went home to lunch, he left his faithful black and white dog in charge.

"In the intervening years, Uncle Sam has stored up a gold reserve of about $9,000,000,000. As a depository for about two-thirds of this precious store, there will be completed within the next seven months a bullion fortress at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

"Last month the Maryland, through its Chicago Office, wrote the contract bond, on behalf of the Great Lakes Construction Company, guaranteeing completion of the project.

"The walls of the building will consist of thick layers of reinforced concrete, declared to be practically impregnable to explosives. Inside, there will be 11,000 square feet of floor space.

"Details of the precautions taken within the building to guard the billions in gold, will, of course, never be known to the public. It has been announced, however, that among other protective devices there will be heavy steel plates arranged so that the application of a blow torch will release deadly fumes. Guards will be armed with sub-machine guns and tear gas.

"The fortress is located some 600 miles inland from the Atlantic coast. While the Treasury Department does not particularly stress the possible threat of invasion as the reason for selecting this site, officials have announced their belief in the wisdom of placing a mountain range between the nation's gold and the coast.

"At Fort Knox the army maintains its only completely mechanized cavalry unit, with a force of 1,300 men. The troops will have no active part in the guarding of the gold, but the presence of the military reservation adds to the strength of the location. Treasury Department men will guard the fortress."

Here is financial Fascism if it ever existed.

If the Fascistic concept of government is followed out in our country, it will mean that instead of having a senator from Iowa, a senator from New York, a senator from Michigan, etc., we will have a senator from the steel industry, a senator from the motor industry, a senator from the textile industry, etc.

Instead of having representatives in Congress from the 435 districts throughout the United States to represent the citizens at large, Fascism will direct that we will have representatives from the Bakers' union, from the Bartenders' union, from the Coal Miners' union, from the Bricklayers' union, etc. Fascism regards citizens as identified to trades, and regards law makers as related to corporations.

Now, it is notorious that through the private control of money those who create and control it are gradually gaining the upper hand over all industry. Consequently, financial Fascism is the only descriptive term that can be used to describe what inevitably will take place in America, if the logic of the New Deal is carried to its conclusion. Above all things else, the New Deal has memorialized itself for having befriended the private controllers of money more than ever did the Old Deal. Through the former's "must" legislation; through its endeavor to make a rubber stamp out of your Congressman instead of permitting him to be your representative independent of your political faith, we are well on our way towards bidding farewell to the American concept of democracy as we are about to enter the land of banker-controlled Fascism.

Borrowing a word from the great Cato who, when addressing the Roman senate, was always wont to say, "Carthage must be destroyed," I warn my readers that for the preservation of American liberties, Congress must restore to itself the right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Charles E. Coughlin

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